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No 'Tertium Quid' Possible

SIR ALLADI ON CHOICE BEFORE STATES

Claim For Sovereignty Of Princes Exposed

NEW DELHI, June 10. (A.P.I.): Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, member of the Constituent Assembly and former Advocate-General of Madras, after analysing the position of Indian States in the light of the British Government's proposals said here today in the course of a statement that there were only two courses open to them—to enter into constitutional relationship with the Indiaan Union and become integral parts of the Indian Union or to enter into Quasi-constitutional relationship of the nature of paramountcy with the Indian Union. No "Hertium Quid" was possible.

"If the rulers of the States do not respond to the political needs of the situation, it is up to the peoples of the States to take steps not merely to effect a change in the constitution of the States themselves, but also to enter or compel the rulers to enter into constitutional relationship with the Indian Union", he added.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is the full text of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer's statement:

"While the voluntary withdrawal of the British is a supreme and unparallelled act of statesmanship on the part of the British Power in India and resounds to the credit of His Majesty's Government, there is no denying the fact that the simultaneous announcement of the withdrawal of paramountcy and the interpretation put upon such a withdrawal by some of the rulers and their ministers has created a situation of complexity unanticipated perhaps by the authors of the declaration, especially when one remembers that the paramountcy of the Crown has been invoked not merely for the purpose of determining dynastic succession and intervention in cases of misrule, but also in the case of smaller States, especially for their performing properly the functions of Government and generally adjusting financial and economic relations in the interests of India as a whole.

Prior to the Act of 1935, the view was entertained by some of the most distinguished Indian lawyers that in as much as almost from the commencement of British connection with India, the right of the British Crown in relation to the Indian States was exercised through the Agency of the Government of India. The Crown prerogative in this regard must be treated as 'one relating to the governance or the Government of India, that the Crown prerogative may be inter related with the Government of a particular territory and, therefore, treated as an adjunct to its governance is a familiar concept of English Constitutional Law. In the Federal Constitutions of the British Dominions, one frequently comes across the power of the Crown in the right of the Dominion as contrasted with its power in the right of the province Though in abstract theory the Crown in one sense is entire and indivisible, the particular aspect of the Crown function depends on the nature of jurisdiction involved and the sphere in which the jurisdiction has to be exercised. There was a strong section of Indian legal opinion to the effect that as a consequence of the Government of British India passing into the hands of popular representatives that Government must thereafter exercise the prerogative which was vetsted in the Crown prior to the transfer of power.

CHANGED CONDITIONS

Just prior to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1935, however, the States were able to secure legal opinion in England supporting the contrary view by treating paramountcy as an incident of the prerogative of the English Crown. The Butler Committee set its seal of approval on this view by suggesting the bifurcation of the functions of the Crown Representative and those of the Governor-General, though the necessary link between the two was not and could not be avoided so long as the Crown retained its connection with India. The Act of 1935 gave effect to this suggestion. But it is common knowledge that even after the bifurcation, the correspondence relating to matters and engagements between the Government of India and the Indian States and the correspondence relating to what is appropriately the sphere of the Crown-Representatives functions relating to paramountcy were carried on through the same agency the Resident or the Agent of the Crown representative acting as the common channel of communications, the Political Relations Department passing on to the Departments of the Government of India such correspondence as their opinion concerned the Government of India. Different considerations now arise as the result of the avowed intention of the British Crown and the British Parliament to withdraw entirely from the field and recognising the independence of India and a part of India.

When making the declaration of the withdrawal of paramountcy on 16-5-1946, His Majesty's Government naturally expected the States to get into the orbit of the Indian Union or by treaty or other similar arrangement to be linked in some way or other with the Indian Union as then contemplated. Now that the present plan envisages the setting up of two Independent Governments in India the States by parity of reasoning will have to enter into constitutional or Quasi-constitutional relationship of the nature of paramountcy with that independent Government or State which is nearest or closest to them by geography or the affinity of its people

BALKANISATION

His Majesty's Government could never have contemplated the emergence of independent States irrespective of size, population and of previous history spread over the length and breadth of India and the assumption by these States of sovereign powers which a good number, if not most of them never enjoyed in the whole course of their history. Any such position, if sound, would lead to the Balkanisation of India and might result in mutual feuds and internicine wars among units spread over great continent of India and might easily threaten the peace of India and of Asia. As is pointed out by the Butler Committee in their report "It is not in accordance with historical fact that when the Indian States came into contact with the

(Continued on page 5)

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The Union Constitution Sub-Committee and Provincial Constitution Sub-Committees of the Consembly met on Thursday last at New Delhi. Pandit Nehru is seen addressing members.

Procedure For Voting On Partition Issue

NEW DELHI, June 10, (A.P.I.): The following announcement has been made by the Governor-General today regarding the voting on partition issue in Bengal and the Punjab:—

In pursuance of Paragraph 21 of the statement by His Majesty's Government dated the 3rd June 1947, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following procedure shall be followed for the purpose of giving effect to Paragraphs Five to Eight of the Statement:—

1. The members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly representing for the time being the constituencies specified in Schedules One and Two, and the members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly representating for the time being the constituencies specified in Schedules Three and Four, shall form the two parts of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Punjab Legislative Assembly, respectively for the purpose of taking the decisions referred to in Paragraphs Six and Eight of the statement.

2. The Governor of Bengal shall summon the members forming each such part of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, and the Governor of the Punjab shall summon the members forming each such part of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, to meet on such date, a such time and in such place as he may think fit, for the purpose of taking their decision or decisions in accordance with Paragraphs Six Seven and Eight of the Statement

3. The Governor shall appoint one of the members of each such body to preside over its meetings and also one of the members of either body to preside over the meeting referred to in Paragraph Seven of the Statement in the event of such a meeting being held Every such person shall have a right to vote on any issue before the meeting presided over by him but shall not have or exercise a casting vote.

4. Each such body shall have power to act not-with-standing any vacancy in the membership thereof.

5. The President of each such body shall, at the commencement of its meeting, ascertain if any member demands that the joint meeting referred to in Paragraph Seven of the Statement should be held and shall forthwith communicate the result to the President of the other Body. Should there be such a demand from any member the joint meeting shall be held forthwith at such place as may have been oppointed in this behalf by the Governor. Immediately on the conclusion of such joint meeting, the two bodies shall reassemble separately for the purpose of taking their decisions referred to in Paragraph Six and Eight of the statement.

6. Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs Three, Four and Five, each such body shall determine its own procedure.

7. The President of each such body shall communicate its decision or decisions to the Governor

SCHEDULE ONE

Description of constituency and number of members.

General: Urban:—
Calcutta North: one, Calcutta East: one, Calcutta West: one, Calcutta Central: one, Calcutta South Central: one, Calcutta South: one, Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal: one Burdwan Division North Municipal: one, 24-Parganas Municipal: one
General: Rural:—
Burdwan Central: two, Burdwan North-west: two Birbhum: two, Bankura West: two, Bankura East one, Midnapore Central : two Jhargram-cum-gharal: two, Midnapore East: one, Midnapore South-west: one Midnapore South-East: one, Hoogly Nort-East: two, Hoogly South-West: one, Howrah: two, 24-Parganas South-East: two, 24-Paraganas North-West: two, Khulna: three, Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri: three Darjeeling: one.
Muhammadan: Urbarn:—
Calcutta North: one, Calcutta South: one, Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal: one, Barrackpore Municipal: one, 24-Parganas Municipal: one.
Muhammadan Rural:—
Burwan: one, Birhum: one Bankura: one, Midnapore: one, Hooghly: one, Howrah: one 24 Parganas South: one, 24-Parganas Central one,
24-Paragans North-East: one, Khulna: one, Satkhira: one, Bagerhat: one Jalpaiguri-cum-Darjeeling: one,
Womens General Urban:—
Calcutta (General): one.
Womens Mumammadan: Urban.
Calcutta (Muhammadan): one,
Anglo-Indian.
Anglo-Indian: four,
Indian Chistian:—
Calcutta-cum-Presidency Division: one.
Commerce and Industry:—
Bengal National Chamber of commerce: two, Indian Chamber of Commerce :one, Marwari Association: one. Muslim Chamber of Commerce: one
Landholders:—
Burdwan Landholders: one,
Labour:—
Railway Trade Union: one,
Calcutta and Suburban (Registered Factories): one, Barrackpore

(Continued on Page 5)

League Decision On Partition

Principles Of Mountbatten Plan As Compromise

NEW DELHI, June 10. (A P. I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, today forwarded the text of the resolution passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League to the Viceroy.

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League, after full deleberation and consideration of the statement of His Majesty's Government dated the 3rd of June, 1947, laying down the plan of transfer of power to the peoples of India, notes with satisfaction that the Cabinet Mission's plan of May 16th, 1946, will not be proceeded with and has been abandoned. The only course open is the partition of India as now proposed in H.M.G.'s statement of the 3rd June.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League is of the opinion that the only solution of India's problem is to divide India into two—Pakistan and Hindustan. On that basis, the Council has given its most earnest attention and consideration to H.M.G.'s statement. The Council is of the opinion that although it cannot agree to the partition of Bengal and the Punjab or give its consent to such partition, it has to consider H.M.G.'s plan for the transfer of power as a whole.

The Council, therefore, hereby resolves to give full authority to the President of the All-India Muslim League, Qaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah, to accept the fundamental principles of the plan as a compromise and to leave it to him, with full authority, to work out all the details of the plan in an equitable and just manner with regard to carrying out the complete division of India on the basis and fundamental principles embodied in H.M.G.'s plan including Defence, Finance, Communications, etc.

The Council further empowers the President, Qaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah to take all steps and decisions which may be necessary in connection with and relating to the plan.

BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE ON BRITISH PATTERN

Union Constitution Committee's Plan For India

NEW DELHI, June 10. (U.P.I.): A bicameral Union Legislature on the pattern of the British Parliament, it is understood, has been recommended for independent India by the Union Constitution Drafting Committee of the Constitutent Assembly at its meeting held on Monday afternoon.

The Lower House is proposed to be called House of People while the Upper House will be known as House of States. All federating units including Indian States in the Union shall have representation on the House of States. The membership of the House of People will be 500 according to the recommendations of the Union Committee while the House of States shall have a membership of 250.

The powers of the two Houses of Indian Union have been recommended to be based on the precedent provided by the British constitutional system. The House of People alone will be competent to initially consider legislation on all matters pertaining to finance. In other matters legislation can originate in either of the two Houses.

NATURE OF PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES

The Committee for drawing up of a model constitution for provinces held another sitting yesterday when, it is understood, important decisions were taken regarding the nature of the Provincial Executive. It is learnt that the Committee approved of the idea of having elected Governors on votes based on adult franchise.

The Provincial Executive consisting of Governor and Ministers - would, accordng to the Committee's decision, be removable by an adverse vote in the legislature. The legislature would be for a term of four years and the normal tenure of office of a Governor would be five years.

It is further understood that there will be another joint meeting of the Union Constitution Committee and the Provincial Constitution Committee today after which the labours of the Provncial Constitution Committee are expected to conclude.

SWARAN SINGH FOR DELHI

LAHORE June 10 (API.) Sardar Swaran Singh, leader of the Panthic Party in the Punjab Assembly, left for Delhi this morning by air to acquaint Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member in the Interim Government, with the decisions arrived at the Panthic gathering yesterday regarding the H.M.G. plan.

Sardar Swaran Singh is expected to meet the Viceroy during his stay in Delhi.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, June 10.

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NEF YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, June 10.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors $55.
Anaconda Copper Mining $32-3/4.
United States Steel Common $64-3/8.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter.)

Socialist Attitude To Division Of India

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SETS NEW TASKS FOR PARTY

Essentials For United Republic: Call For Eternal Vigil

NEW DELHI, June 10. (A.P.I.): The National Executive of the Socialist Party of India in a resolution on HMG's plan, today expressed its dis-approval of and grief at the proposed division of the country. "At the same time, the Executive cannot fail to notice that this decision of such tremendous import has not surprised or shocked the people in as much as it has left them into a mood of reluctant acceptance".

Referring to the States, the resolution said that the Constituent Assembly would be within its right if it sent for peoples representative from "all such States as fall within the area of the Indian Union if their Princes are unable to make up their mind or have made it up the wrongway".

The resolution was passed after discussions lasting three days. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia presided.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the resolution on H.M.G's Plan: "The National Executive of the Socialist Party expresses its disapproval of and grief at the proposed division of the country. At the same time, Executive cannot fail to notice that this decision of such tremendous import has not surprised or shocked the people in as much as it has led them into a mood of reluctant acceptance. Through a series of successive acts, the people have slipped into accepting the decision to divide as inevitable and the only way out.

AVOID DIVISION

Each act of surrender perhaps not much import by itself but of great effect as a link in the chain and the refusal of Congress leadership to prepare a position and hold on to it have brought us to this fateful situation. The Socialist Party must also record its own failure and that of the wider revolutionary movement in working out an alternate and positive policy.

he proposed division of the country is not yet a fact nor will it have been finally accomplished with the formal establishment of two Doinions. In the belief that Ulsters, once created are difficult to destroy, the search for possibilities to avoid the division must continue and no effort should be spared to undo the mischief at any stage of its career.

In fact the division of the country can at no stage be final and must never be accepted as such. The first essential in the fight for a united Republic of India is never to surrender in mind to the idea of division and its implications no matter what temporary arrangements may have to be accepted. Our people are one and our mind shall never set its seal on their break up.

UNITY OF INDIA

With this firm faith in the unity of India, the Socialist Party must, however, warn the people against negative and futile reactions. The country is y arming for positive policies. We shall seek to mitigate the consequences of division by encouraging unifying tendencies and developing common policies for both the States. Should division unfortunately have to be suffered for some time, we invite our countrymen to become aware of certain necessary results of the present policy. To avoid being caught again in the network of successive acts of surrender, we must know what positions we have to prepare as a result of the present policy and resolve not to yield them.

It should be realised that the coming into being of two dominions is a stop-gap arrangement of a defined duration.

OUR GOAL

Under no circumstances must be allow our eyes to falter away from independence now that it is so near. There will be many temptations on the way and all kinds of benefits in the military and other spheres will be held out before us to lure us away. The people in what may be known as the Dominion of India mus ever be watchful and whatever benefits of foreign alliances are sought must be on the basis of independence. To ensure that, the Dominion as soon as it comes into being must do away with both the trappings and the reality of foreign authority, whether it is the flag or the military staffs. At the same time, it is necessary to point out the dangerous possibility of the seceding areas continuing as a Dominion and also to warn Great Britain that

(Continued On Page 5)

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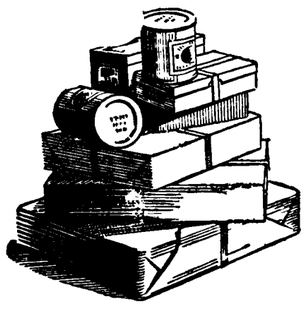

pleasing the profiteer

WHO pleases the profiteers most? Of course the person who spends money like water. Not all consumers are spendthrifts, nor are all businessmen profiteers, but let each one of us remember that goods continue to be in short supply and consequently prices are high. Maybe, some of us have money to spare and can afford them but there are many, far too many, who cannot even buy the necessities of life—because prices are so high.

Except for profiteers, no one will dispute that prices must be brought down and the value of money increased. Help us to achieve this aim by avoiding unnecessary purchases and saving every anna you can.

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ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 208

Disastrous Test Score Against S. Africa's 533

NOTTINGHAM, June 10, (Reuter): England, all out 208 followed on and were 27 for one wicket at lunch in reply to South Africa's first innings of 533 in the first cricket test today.

England losing eight wickets today for 54 runs actually the last five batsmen dismissed for only 16 runs—were all out for 208 in reply to South Africa's first innings total of 533, when the first cricket Test continued at Trentbridge.

Following of 325 runs behind England were 27 for loss of Hutton's wicket in the second innings at the luncheon interval. These were no excuses for the batting collapse. The wicket and weather were perfect but the batsmen failed to take advantage and provided one of the worst displays in batting in the history of English cricket.

The rot started when Compton, 65 not out, overnight played an atrocious stroke and edged the second ball of the day to Mitchel at first slip without any addition to the total.

Dollery failed as a test batsman and played on 11 runs later.

Yardley and Edrich added 33 for the fifth wicket before Edrich bowled for 57.

Edrich batted stubbornly for 200 minutes.

Edrich and Yardley both went out at 198, Bedser was caught at 20 and the last three batsmen were dismissed at 208. The bowlers responsible for the damage were Tuckett, fast medium who took four for 16 today and Smith, slow legbreak bowler who took three for 14 today.

Scoreboard continued.

ENGLAND:—

Edrich b Smith	57
Compton c Mitchell b Tuckett	65
Dollery b Dawson	9
Yardley l.b.w. Tuckett	22
Evans stumped Lindsay b Smith	2
Bedser c Melville b Smith	2
Cook b Tuckett	0
Martin c Lindsay b Tuckett	0
Hollies Not out	0
Extras	4
Total	208

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
Tuckett 37/9/68/5
Dawson 13/2/35/1
Rowan 16/6/45/1
Mann 20/13/10/0
Smith 27.1/9/46/3
Byes 1 legbyes 2 wides 1.

ENGLAND SECOND INNINGS:—

Hutton b Tuckett	9
Washbrook not out	17
Edrich not out	0
Extras	1
Total	27 for 1

INDIAN TRIO WIN ON OPENING DAY

BECKENHAM, (Kent) June 9, (Reuter): The trio of Indian players K. I. Ahmed, D. Bose and G. Mohammed, all won their opening matches comfortably when the Kent Country Lawn Tennis Championship opened today.

Ahmed beat the Egyptian E. J. Mandelbaum, 6/1, 6/3 Bose defeated another Egyptian A. V. Sursock 6/1, 6/0 and Mohammed beat C. M. Jones, England, 6/2, 7/5.

Good Bowling By Hafeez

LONDON, June 9, (Reuter): Batsmen and bowlers shared the honours in today's cricket for whereas no fewer than seven bowlers claimed five or more wickets during the day, there were half a dozen centuries among the batsmen, including Barnett and Ames who both passed the second hundred.

A. H. Kardar, former Indian test player, was among the outstanding bowlers with five for 36 for Oxford University against the Combined Services.

Ames has so far batted four hours for his 212, hitting two sixes and 29 fours. Barnett, who carried his bat through the Gloucestershire innings and still not-out when the last wicket fell was at the crease for six hours. He hit a six and 21 fours and in two and a quarter hours before lunch, scored 107 of his runs.

COUNTY CRICKET CLOSING SCORES

In the county cricket match at Lords between Middlesex and Glamorgan, Middlesex beat Glamorgan by three wickets.

The scores were: Glamorgan first innings 99 and second innings 203 (Gray right arm fast took seven wickets for 69 runs).

Middlesex first innings 102 and second innings 201 for seven (Thompson not out 81).

At Gravesend Kent versus Nottingham first innings 273 (Harris 102, Dovery right arm slow 4 for 44).

Kent first innings 344 for four wickets (Ames not out 212)

At Leeds Yorkshire versus Somerset: Yorkshire first innings 321 for nine wickets declared (Mever five for 56).

Somerset first innings 152 (Gimblett 71, Wardle left arm slow 5 for 41 and second innings fortynine for five wickets.

At Gloucester, Gloucestershire versus Leicestershire: Leicestershire first innings 142 and second innings 218 for five wickets (Berry 54, Jackson not out 57). Gloucestershire first innings 363 (Barnett not out 228).

At Portsmouth, Hamshire versus Derbyshire: Derbyshire first innings 125 and second innings 175 for six wickets (Elliott 52) Hamshire first innings 127 (Pope right arm medium 6 for 61).

At Dudley, Worcestershire versus Warwickshire: Warwickshire first innings 107 and second innings 163 for seven wickets (Ikin 51) Worcestershire first innings 153.

Harwood League Football

Late Goal Helps R. A. F. To Draw

BOMBAY, Tuesday

R. A. F.	2
Dockyards	2

A goal scored by centre-forward Jenkins some two minutes from the end helped the R. A. F. to share 4 goals and two points with Dockyards who were playing their last engagement in the first half of the year's Senior Harwood League Football.

The airmen opened early in the game. Kilgallon converted a penalty awarded for handling in the area and from then till the interval both sides had their fair share of exchanges. The local side, however, was unable to open their account before the interval due to some excellent work by Daniels, their centre-half who played the usual English third-back game.

After the interval outside Roy and centre-forward Vickers changed places and before many more than five minutes were out both of them instrumental in placing their side in a 2-1 lead. First, Roy broke away to gather an excellent through pass down the centre and with the goal at his mercy shot powerfully into the top right corner of the net to restore equality A little later, Vickers sent in a powerful centre near the goal mouth and Mac Murry coverted the pass with a fine header.

Thereafter the airmen had at least tw chances of drawing level but failed on each occasion Once when Humphries was well-placed with only Santiago to beat, failed to aim correctly. A little later the Dockyards custodian effected two grand saves, both from Randall, pushing the ball over the crossbars on each occasion to give the R.A.F. two abortive short-corners.

Almost towards the end when Dockyards lead all but won, the match Jenkins beat Santiago by shooting in the corner nearest the custodian and thus surprising him Although but a couple of minutes were left for play, they were enough to provide the Dockyard supporters with another bit of excitement Roy, after tackling Masterton dispossessed the custodian of the ball and shot the ball into the net but the goal was disallowed by referee Swami who ruled that Masterton was wrongly tackled.

The Teams.—

R.A.F.—Masterton, Hall and Gifford. Tucker, Daniels and Kilgallon, Randall, Lovett, Jenkins, Humphries and Cowan.

Dockyards—Santiago, Hussein and Dhankoti, Middlecoat, Sampeys and Rodrigues, Roy, Alexander Vicker, Beasley and Mac Murray.

Referee— S. A. Swami.

Bhagini Samaj Social Workers' Training Centre

The demand for trained Social Workers is increasing every day and in cities also the need for such workers is keenly felt. In view of these facts, Bhagini Samaj, the pioneer women's organisation in Bombay has planned to start a Women's Social Training Class from 1st July 1947.

Women of all communities above 18 years of age and who have studied upto Matriculation Standard will be eligible for admission.

The course of studies will extend to one year, divided into two terms. The fees for each term will be Rs. 50 exclusive of transport charges for practical work.

The classes will be conducted every day from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m.

The Course of studies will include:—

(a) First Aid and Home Nursing, Nutrition, Health, Hygiene and Mothercraft:

(b) Social Problems; Elementary knowledge of Psychology Civics, Economics, Administration:

(c) Business methods, including Typing, Book-keeping and Office correspondence:

(d) Handicrafts such as spinning, sewing, embroidery, etc.

Over and above this, students will be trained in practical work of various types.

Those desiring admission should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Bhagini Samaj, Raval Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, before the 25th June and mark the envelope "Re. Social Workers' Training Class". They must report themselves for admission on Wednesday the 25th instant between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. at the Samaj's premises. (Opp. N Powells).

Cloth And Yarn Brokers To Be Licensed

With a view to regulating the business done by bazar brokers in cloth and yarn the Government of Bombay has issued an order called the Bombay Cotton Cloth and Yarn Brokers Licensing Order, 1947, which extends to the whole of the Province and will be brought into force in certain local areas after due publication.

Under this Order, no person can carry on the business of a broker in cotton cloth and yarn except under a licence granted by the licensing authority. The Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay is the Licensing Authority for Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and elsewhere the District Magistrates. Application for a licence is to be made in the prescribed form and the licence granted will be valid from the date on which it is granted to March 31 following but may be renewed from time to time for any period upto one year at a time. The licence fee prescribed in the Order is Rs. 25 and the renewal fee is Rs. 10. The licensees are required to maintain such registers and submit such returns as may be prescribed under this Order and enter their licence numbers in the contracts they enter into on behalf of any dealer. The Order has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Part I dated June 5, 1947.

European Bantamweight Champ Defeated

MANCHESTER, June 9, (Reuter). Peter Kane, former world fly-weight champion, defeated Theo Medina, French holder of the European Bantamweight title, here tonight, the towel being thrown in midway through the sixth round of the bantamweight contest.

Kane repeatedly had the Frenchman in trouble and a swelling underneath Medina's right eye was evidence of Kane's punishing short left and right hooks to the face.

Medina worried his opponent with two-handed head and body attacks in the third and fourth rounds but the English boy covered effectively and survived the blows. Two left hooks in the fifth round following two hard rights to the head in the previous round had the most effect on Medina who had been slowed up considerably by Kane's body punches.

On the same programme Ken Shaw and Jack London are fighting the eliminator for the British Heavy Weight title.

JACK LONDON OUTPOINTED

Ken Shaw, the Scottish Champion outpointed Jack London in a 12 rounds eliminating contest for the British Heavy-weight title.

Jack London, former holder of the title, had a weight advantage of two stone and three and a half pounds but Shaw, recently returned from a visit to the United States, earned the decision. He received nasty cut on the left eye in the fourth round but greater speed and ring-craft afterwards enabled him to keep out of serious trouble. He piled up points in a hard fight and London did not attempt to "it" until too late and though he tried hard for a knock-out, especially in the last round, he failed.

Shaw is likely to meet Freddie Mills, the winner to challenge Bruce Woodcock for the title.

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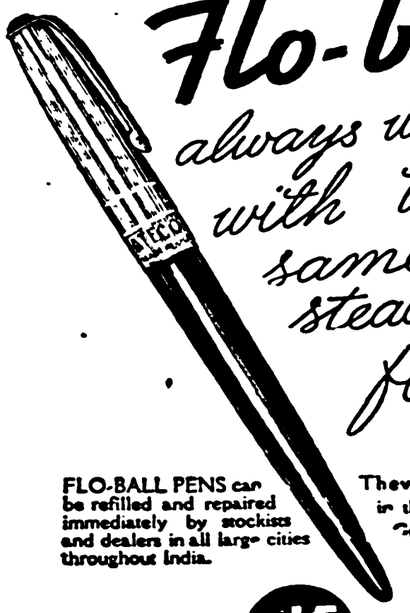

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Plans open
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 7, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 21 1366.
Parsi: Deh 11, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-01 a.m. Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 04-30, 17-06.
Lowtide: 10-09, —.

Today's Engagements

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: Under the auspices of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) a symposium on Technical Education is to be held on Thursday, 12th June, 1947, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Morning session commences, at 9 a.m. and afternoon, at 2 p.m.

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE'S: Weekly meeting 2-30 p.m. (B. T.). Special meeting of Corporation Standing Committee after the above meeting.

RASHTRABHASHA CLASSES: Under the auspices of Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Dadar, Rashtrabhasha classes will run on all week days (including Sundays) for Prarambhik, Praveah, Parichaya and Kovid Examinations. The timings are as under: Evenings from 6 to 7 p.m.; Night from 9 to 10 p.m.; Sunday morning from 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.

TALK RECITAL ON BEETHOVEN: The well-known pianist Mr. Phiroshshah Mehta's second talk on Beethoven today at 6-15 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, on "The Middle Period. Beethoven—The Creator of an Epoch".

SOVIET FILMS: Soviet films tomorrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m., at the Rivoli (Matunga B. B. & C. I.) on Magic Fish with English Commentary; May Day Parade with English Commentary and technicolour and Festival of Youth with English Commentary. Tickets may be had either from the F. S. U. offices in advance or at the theatre on the day of the show.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY, KHAR: Two Upanyasams on Kuchelopakyanam and Rukmini Kalyanam from 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., today (Wednesday) and tomorrow (Thursday) by "Brahmasri Pauranika Jeeva Ratna Seshadri Swamigi of Komal", at the Laxmi Nagar Pavillion, 10th Road, Khar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Notes on Bhagavad-Gita" will be taken up for study at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

CHITRAPUR SARASWAT EDUCATION SOCIETY SANTACRUZ: Applications for free or loan Scholarships for 1947-48 are invited from students belonging to the Chitrapur Saraswat Community on the prescribed forms, which can be had from the Hon. Secretary. The applications should reach the Hon. Secretary on or before 20th instant.

GREAVES COTTON & ALLIED COS'. EMPLOYEES' UNION: Adjourned annual general meeting, at 10 a.m., tomorrow (Thursday), at Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall (Cama Hall), Apollo Street.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION: Ninth annual general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

DIRECTOR OF LEAGUE'S PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Col. Majeed Malik, Director of Public Relations, Defence Department, will shortly relinquish his appointment in the Armed Forces Headquarters and assume charge as Director of Public Relations, All-India Muslim League. It is understood that he has applied for release from the Army.

Col. Malik had the unusual distinction in 1929 of working his way to the editorship of a daily paper at the age of 26. In 1932 he produced from Lahore the "Eastern Times", a daily paper which broadly followed the policy of the Muslim League.

J. J. SCHOOL OF ART: Evening Art Classes, 5-30 to 7-30 daily except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays open today, 10th June. Subjects: Drawing and Sketching from life, still life and antique; Painting in oils and water colours and design.

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Dr. John Mathai at the conference of representatives of the Madras, Mysore and Bombay Govt. in connection with the development of Bhatkal port held on Tuesday morning.

"PILEE PAGREE" TO GO

New Uniform For City Police

The famous "pilee pagree" will disappear in Greater Bombay in the near future as a result of the issuing of a new type of uniform different from that at present worn by the Police Force in Greater Bombay.

(1) Blue drill coats with closed stand up collar, Blue Drill shorts, Blue woollen Putties and hose tops. Leather waist belt with a buckle plate.

(2) Field service caps of the Armed Police pattern will replace the present yellow turbans (Pugrees).

It will take some time to clothe the whole Force with these new uniforms, but a beginning will shortly be made with the Traffic Control Department. All the Policemen of that Department will first be issued with Field Service Caps and then with the rest of the new Uniform. The remaining force will be taken up later, the unarmed men coming first followed by the armed.

ADDRESS TO DASTURJI FAVRY

A committee of leading Parsis, headed by Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, is holding a public gathering to present an address to the world-renowned Parsi High Priest, Dasturji Saheb Khurshedji Erachji Pavry, as a token of appreciation of his eminent services to the community and country for over half a century, tomorrow (Thursday) at Regal Theatre at 10 a.m. Three special songs have been composed in honour of Dasturji Khurshedji in Persian and Gujarati, which will be recited at the gathering, in addition to a brief programme of classical Indian music. Admission to the gathering is free.

AFRICA & OVERSEAS MERCHANTS CHAMBER: The following are the office-bearers of the Africa and Overseas Mercnants Chamber, for 1947-48:—Mr. Dawood Hajee Nasser, President, (Messrs. Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co.): Mr. Harichand M. Shah, Vice-President (Messrs. Viromana Ramchand & Co.); Mr. Amritlal K. Kanji, Hon. Secretary, (Messrs. Kalidas Kanji & Co.); Mr. Abdul Kaderbhai, Jt. Hon. Secretary, (Messrs. Karimji Trading Co., Ltd.); Mr. Gulamhusein Moledina, Hon. Treasurer, (Messrs. Gulamhusein Moledina & Co.).

MORE MILO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, June 10.
Over 18,000 tons of milo from America arrived in Bombay yesterday by S.S. "Dominion Victory" and S.S. "Loammi Baldwin." The grains have been allocated as follows:—Central Provinces 9,500 tons; Gwalior 2,000 tons; Central Indian States 6,700 tons.

POSTAL NOTICE: Thursday the 12th June 1947, will be a Post and Telegraph Holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birth Day. All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Town Sub Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE WITH SARAWAK: The money order service with Sarawak which was temporarily suspended will be resumed with effect from July 1, 1947. Money orders up to the prewar maximum amount of Rs. 600 will be accepted.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, June 11.
BOMBAY—1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 G. G. Kharedkar (Violin) 8-45 Panditrao Nagarkar 9-0 Bimal Oborghade.
12-0 p.m. Rang Tarang 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vocal Variety 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-30 Shankerrao Mohite 4-50 Ahiliyabai Karnataki (Thumri) 5-0 G. G. Kharedkar (Violin) 5-15 Purshottam Gandharva 5-45 Topic of the Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 B. S. Chandavarkar 6-30 Ramanlal Dave 6-45 Ahiliyabai Karnatki 7-0 Shankerrao Mohite 7-30 Talim Yun Phaliti Hai 7-45 Ghazalen 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavita Vachan 8-45 "Pancheve Lagna" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 The People of India 10-0 Vimal Oborghade 10-20 Tarana 10-30 Panditrao Nagarkar.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS.
Forecast till the morning of 12-6-1947:—Widespread moderate to heavy rain will occur in the Konkan-petti. Widespread light to moderate rain will occur in the Marathwada, central Hyderabad and eastern Telungana. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain is likely in Khandesh, Mawal, the Deccan and the Bombay Karnatek. Scattered light showers are possible in the Hyderabad Karnatak, the western Telungana and south Gujarat.
Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in the Konkan-patti during next 48 hours.
Outlook for subsequent 2 days:—Rainfall will extend and increase in Gujarat.

CHECK UP YOUR CELLAR

Quantity Of Liquor Allowed

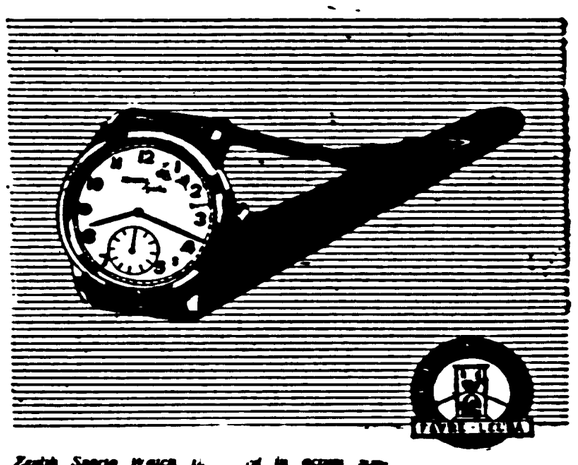
Under the Bombay Government's orders issued on March 4, 1947, a person other than a licensee cannot have in his possession, without a permit from the Collector more than one Imperial gallon or six reputed quart bottles in aggregate of brandy, whisky, rum and gin, one-sixth of an Imperial gallon or one reputed quart bottle of rectified spirit, one-half of an imperial gallon or three reputed quart bottles in aggregate of wines; and two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles in aggregate of fermented foreign liquor states the Director of Publicity.

Members of the public must apply at once for permits if they possess stocks of foreign liquor in excess of these limits. Those who apply before June 30, 1947, will not be proceeded against on the ground that they have not applied before.

Collectors will give permits for one month at a time for the existing stocks subject to the condition that no further stock may be purchased until the stock of each class comes within the permitted limit.

ZENITH *Sporto*

Watches have arrived in India



Zenith Sporto Watch is fitted in screw case, designed with stainless steel back, and perfectly dustproof and shockproof. No. 1364. Price Rs. 147. Similar to above, size 10½"', all steel, waterproof at Rs. 185 and Rs. 200.

Now after years of waiting the first Zenith watches have arrived in India. Each Zenith watch is the perfection of craftsmanship and individual beauty. At present only models in the design illustrated are available, but later on, other famous Zenith watches in gold, etc., will be yours to choose.

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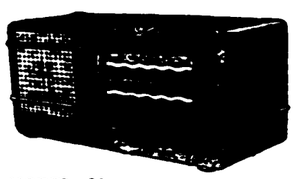

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

South Konkan To Get Heavy Rainfall

POONA, June 10, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday, the 10th June, 1947.

The depression in the north Bay is deep and is centred this morning near latitude 21 degrees N., longitude 90 degrees E. It is likely to move north-west wards. Monsoon is strengthening along and off the Malabar Konkan coasts. Rainfall has been widespread in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west Central Provincies, Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, east Central India, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers have also occurred in Kashmir, east Rajputana, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 11TH EVENING:—Monsoon is extending into Hyderabad. Widespread rain will recur in Malabar and over the belt from south Konkan to Orissa and and south-west Bengal. Rain will fall locally in Mysore in the rest of Bengal, Bihar, east Central India, the east United Provinces and the Hills of the west United Provinces and at a few stations in south Gujarat and west Central India.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar, the south Konkan and north Orissa within the next 48 hours.

POONA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD:—Occasional rain.

MONSOON RAINFALL FORECAST:—There is five to one chance that monoon rainfall of June to September 1947 will be above normal both in Peninsula and in north-west India.

POONA, June 10, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours. total rainfall from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 10th June, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 100 82 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 79 66 0 1.0, Baroda 0083 0 0, Belgaum 74 67 0.2 1.5 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 95 79 0.7 0.7 minus 2.9, Calcutta 90 77 1.2 5.3 plus 2.8, Cuttack 82 74 1.0 4.9 plus 3.3, Darjeeling 67 57 0.3 4.5 plus 0.7, Dehara Dun 92 74 0.3 1.1 plus 0.3, Delhi 110 82 0 0 minus 20, Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 5 T 2.1 plus 0.7, Lahore 110 90 0 0 minus 0.1, Lucknow 91 72 1.0 1.6 plus 0.4, Madras 100 82 0 0 minus 0.7, Mahabalashwar 68 61 1.4 3.0 minus 1.3, Multan 114 87 0 0 minus 0.1, Mussoorie 71 61 0.5 2.3 plus 0.3, Mysore UI YU PMQ 1.5 plus 0.5, Nagpur 105 71 0.9 1.3 minus 0.5, Ootacamund 58 54 0.5 1.5 minus 1.5, Pachmarhi 92 70 0.1 2.5 plus 1.9, Peshawar 112 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Poona 91 75 0 0 minus 1.5, Quetta 92 51 0 0 minus 0.1, Rajkot 101 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Shillong 75 65 0.1 3.4 minus 2.4, Sholapur 88 73 0 2.3 plus 0.4, Simla 78 64 0 0.6 minus 0.2, Srinagar 93 66 0 0.8 plus 0.4, Surat 94 82 T 0.1 minus 0.6.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

If the thing believed is incredible, it is also incredible that the incredible should have been so believed.

—ST. AUGUSTINE.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE RIGHT COURSE

The verdict of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which has now formally accepted the British Government's plan of the division of India, was never in doubt. The unique hold of Mr. M. A. Jinnah on his followers was a certain guarantee that since the plan, which, throughout the last few years was indignantly spurned as ruinous to Muslims, was approved by him, there would be very little opposition. It is, of coarse, regrettable that League leaders did not accept it when it was offered to them by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and later by Mahatma Gandhi—for, they are all identical in every essential respect—so that the country might have been saved much of the strife and horrors that it has had to pass through recently. But any way, the League and its leader, having finally decided upon separation and nothing less than separation, have shown wisdom and commonsense in accepting a Pakistan to which alone they were entitled in principle, justice and reason. A distinction has been made, we notice, in the matter of the approach to the plan. It has been accepted as a "compromise", rather than a "settlement". If this means that it is a compromise settlement in so far as it involves acceptance of modifications in the original demands of the Muslim League there can be no objection to its being termed a "compromise". But if it implies reservations to its being a "settlement" between the parties then all sorts of doubts and suspicions are bound to arise regarding the "bona fides" and future plans of Pakistan which will create obstacles in the establishment of good relations between Pakistan and the Indian Union which will be necessary much more in the interests of the former than of the latter. We are sure responsible League leaders do not mean anything of the kind.

Let us accept it as a settlement based on the free consent of all parties—and, therefore, a settlement which can only be changed by the free consent of all parties—towards which, the Congress has, in actual fact, made more sacrifices and the Sikhs most of all. They have been practically split into two. Their position is particularly unfortunate and deserves the fullest sympathy. They had two alternatives: to stay undivided but in Pakistan which they could not contemplate or to accept, as a lesser evil, a division of the Sikh population. It is reported that the meeting of Sikh representative leaders held the other day at Lahore has accepted the British Government's plan. For them there was no other choice and, we repeat, they deserve the sympathy of all as a minority. Their future is safe enough in the Indian Union. But those who are left in Pakistan have justifiable apprehensions. Apart from the fact that the new state is being created because of an original demand for it on the basis of religion and apart from what happened recently in the Punjab, certain pronouncements by such League leaders as the Khan of Mamdot call for an assurance by the League High Command that the Sikhs will not suffer any injustice in Pakistan.

The A.I.C.C., too, is meeting this week and there can be no two opinions as to the attitude it should adopt towards the partition plan. The Congress position, which is the right one, has always been that it cannot coerce unwilling parts to stay in. The Muslim League was adamant in its unwillingness. It could not be coerced. Therefore, division of the country on the present basis had to be accepted, though, of course, reluctantly and with sorrow. Indignant questions are being asked of Mahatma Gandhi by certain irreconcilables as to why he does not revolt against the Working Committee's decision to consent to partition. Three things are forgotten. First, as Mahatma Gandhi reminds them, general Indian opinion, too, has veered round to division as an unavoidable, though tragic course. Second, the Muslim League was not agreeable to any thing less. Third, it became necessary not only a a matter of principle which Congress has always professed but also as the only method of rescuing the country and the people from the degrading and inhuman depths of brutalities to which both had been sunk. India's dismemberment has to be accepted. But it can be undone. Mahatma Gandhi hints at the method, when he pleads for truth, non-violence and patience which, incidentally, is a deliberate warning to the irreconcilables against losing their mental balance. The seceding parts can be won back but only by goodwill, by example and by patience. The leaders of the Indian Union are conscious of it despite wild talks by irresponsible men, who happily do not count at all, and there is proof enough in their work, in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly regarding, for instance, the future of the minorities and, above all, in the words of the great architect of Indian freedom, Mahatma Gandhi, that the sacred cause of Indian reunion by consent and free choice will be served in the only spirit and the only way in which it should and possibly can be served.

Export Of Cotton

Better late than never. The Government of India has removed all restrictions on the export of raw cotton from this country. The official communique states that in view of the commodity's easier supply position in this country all the existing restrictions on the export of cotton are lifted with immediate effect until the end of August and any one may export any variety of cotton to any destination. It may be said that there was persistent request from the trade to allow free exports, but the Government, without sufficient experience unnecessarily adhered to the restrictive policy of permitting export of limited quantity of different varieties and destination. During the beginning of the year our cotton was in great demand because it was priced unduly low as compared with other outside growths and we would have been able to export large quantities at a very profitable price; but the Government imposed an export duty. Moreover, our foreign buyers have had to face the difficulty of securing exchange with the result that our exports of cotton did not reach the permissible quota. Thus there has been a steady accumulation of stocks in ports. In Bombay this year arrivals so far total 15,84,494 bales against 20,23,686 last year during the same period. Karachi arrivals total 14,69,207 bales against 13,88,843 bales last year. The total exports from Bombay this year stand at 2,72,001 bales against 3,81,551 bales in the previous year. Karachi exports stand at 8,60,000 bales against 10,88,000 bales last year. Stocks in Bombay stand at 14,80,525 bales against 14,99,142 bales last year. On the other hand the domestic consumption of raw cotton in British India and the Indian states for the first six months shows a decrease of over five lakhs bales. These figures indicate that we are in urgent need of securing export outlets for Indian cotton. It is gratifying that a Trade Delegation is going to Japan to establish better relation with that country. Japan was the best buyer of Indian cotton in prewar years and if India is to keep up her favourable trade balance, it is imperative that the Government does all in its power to secure foreign markets as the United states of America, with its extensive financial resources, will do its best to obtain a lion's share in the world's trade. Even, at present the export prospects entirely depend upon the availability of shipping space and, in future, the Government should do well to pay greater heed to trade requests as cotton merchants know their business well as a result of many years' experience. The cotton season will end in two months time and it will be advisable to consult trade opinion before changes are made in the existing control for the coming year.

Frankly Speaking

Monsoon Breakdowns

Even before the monsoon showers have brought their welcome coolness to the city, we witness one of the more inconvenient concomitants of the monsoon, namely, the breakdown or disorganisation of railway transport. A train was cancelled on the B.B. & C.I. railway on Monday night itself and by Tuesday morning the whole service was thoroughly disorganised. Of course, some reason or other perhaps valid and convincing perhaps otherwise, will be given by the railway authorities for the breakdown. Nor have we the slightest desire to charge them with negligence or indifference in this particular case the facts of which are not yet fully known. But we do wish to point to the common experience of frequent breakdowns that take place on the suburban lines during every monsoon. The monsoon being a phenomenon well mapped in point of time and capable of anticipation in point of destructive power, it must be possible to take steps beforehand to minimise, if not altogether avoid such breakdowns. One cannot escape the impression that the railway administrations are wooden, and indifferent to the inconvenience caused to the public in all such cases. Otherwise it should be possible for them to be more alert and take precautions in time.

Servants Or Masters?

We would also like, in this connection, to draw attention to another aspect of the question. When a breakdown does occur, the railway authorities seem to think that the only duty cast on them is to hang up a board at the stations announcing that the service is disorganised. Even this is done only in serious cases, the passengers being left to make their own guesses otherwise. They make no effort to inform the public of the nature or extent of the breakdown advise the passengers on the expected delays and the alternatives that may be open to them, in general, help the movement of passengers, on the one hand, and safeguard against hopless overcrowding and resultant accidents on the other. All this is a heritage from the past when with few exceptions, members of not only the Railway but of all public services regarded themselves as the bosses and masters and not the servants of the people. The fundamental truth that the chief function of all public servants (including railway servants) and of public services is to subserve the interests, comfort and conveniences of the public, does not seem to have dawned on these services yet.

A Richly Illustrated Magazine

The May issue of "Flashlight' illustrated magazine published by Publicity Films Ltd. sets high standard as far as printing and layouts are concerned. The reproduction of Tibetan paintings by Angarika Govinda is something rarely achieved in India where three colour printing is often blotched for want of either proper registration, or delicately etched blocks or the choice of colours. So also the lay-out of the material on the Asian Relations Conference and the article on "Life in a Labour Camp", disclose the workmanship of skilled artists. That sums up the distinctive feature of this magazine. The articles are merely an attempt to provide a variety of interesting and "popular" reading fare. The artistic talent that has gone into the making of this magazine is not matched by the literary and journalistic talent Equally, the editorial competence does not rival the technical excellence. The letter-presses are weak and faulty. What, for instance, is the idea of putting an article on foreign films under the heading "India on the March" The Executive editor of this magazine is Mr. Arshad Mahumud Faruqi, and it has also a formidable list of names of associate and contributing editors.

THEY GAVE THEIR ALL FOR FREEDOM

Forward Bloc Reception To Mr. & Mrs. Hemraj Betai

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A rousing reception was accorded by the Forward Bloc Workers of "A" Ward to Mr. Hemraj Betai and Mrs. Hira Ben Betai of the Azad Hind Government. Sri. Mukundalal Sircar, Secretary. All-India Forward Bloc, who presided over the function, extolled the services rendered by the couple to the Indian Freedom Movement in East Asia under Netaji. Mr. Betai contributed an amount approximating Rs. 15 lacs, which included his life's savings, and Mrs. Betai contributed every pie she could get by selling her ornaments.

Mr. Hemraj Betai thanking the Forward Bloc workers for their reception reiterated the determination of Azad Hind men in India to fight for the freedom of the country as well as for an equittable social order. He appreciated the work being carried on by the Forward Bloc and emphasised that the Azad Hind men could work with the Forward Bloc like brothers, both the I.N.A. and Forward Bloc being the creation of Netaji.

NEW BRITISH RECRUITS TO GET MORE PAY

Military Career To Be Made More Attractive

By Stewart Cockburn, Reuter's Staff Correspondent in London

Attractive, well-paid career jobs for all ranks is the theme on which Britain is basing her new, post-war recruiting campaign to bring the armed services up to permanent peace-time establishment.

"This is a man's job", the old-time recruiting sergeant used to tell his quarry; but today, he can assure the potential soldier, sailor or airman that the services are a veritable home from home.

The Navy is promising everything from comfortable armchairs to curtains round the portholes of sleeping quarters. The Air Force is planning shopping centres, theatres, dance halls, and homes for married couples on its station sites. The Army wants to give every soldier a single, private room to live in, and there's talk of a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter in bed before breakfast.

Nor is Britain's post-war defence force any longer a last ditch for the unemployed. Physical fitness requirements and technical standards are too high. This is one reason, apart from the competitive labour demands of civilian industry, why the targets for the first recruiting year were not reached—the forces just won't take anyone and everyone who offers!

The Navy, the traditional basis of Britain's might, is still the smallest of the three arms of the defence forces. Its standards are meticulously selective, but the call of the sea is still strong in the blood of young Englishmen, and its recruiting campaign has been the most successful of all.

The Naval establishment target for 1947-48 is 191,000 (172,850 Royal Navy, and 18,150 Royal Marines), compared with a pre-war establishment at the end of April, 1939 (when remobilisation was well under way) of 123,000.

Although the general recruiting rate is officially described as "satisfactory", it is below the target rate.

The authorities give many reasons for their recruiting difficulties the principle ones including; the heavy demands of civilian industry; the lower educational standards due to the call-up of teachers during the war; the evacuation of children from their homes; the interruption of classes by air raids; and the lower physical fitness standard of children affected by the war.

The bigger revolution has taken place in the Royal Air Force. The R.A.F. of a decade ago is archaic compared with the force of today, which, with an establishment of some 370,000, will be about three and a half time bigger than its pre-war counterpart.

Regular recruiting ages have been fixed at from seventeen and a half to thirty-three. The newcomer can choose from 100 different trades, and can be trained in the service if he is without any certificates or diplomas at the time of enlistment.

As in the Navy, technical standards are extraordinarily high. A recruiting officer explained it this way: "If something goes wrong with a tank, it can stop in the middle of the street and no one gets hurt. If something goes wrong with an aircraft in flight, you can't just step out into thin air and fix it on the spot."

Rates of pay have been equated with those in civilian life, and a scheme will soon be announced under which careers will be guaranteed up to the age of 55, with a generous pension and retirement plan to secure the ex-airman for the rest of his life.

Auxiliary services for the R.A.F. are also being built. These will include 20 squadrons, flying personnel for which are already available in excess of requirements.

Nine Air Defence units will be raised as part of the Auxiliary force.

Members will be trained in radar work and will be spread through the vulnerable areas of England.

Women's auxiliaries will be recruited later.

Final establishments for the Army have not yet been fixed, but a figure of 250,000 has been discussed in official quarters as the likely strength of the Regular Army in peace-time. This figure will not include the men who will be trained under Britain's new national service plans.

The National Service Bill now before Parliament will conscript all young men for 12 months' training when they reach 18. They will then be placed on the Reserve and be subject to refresher training with the Territorial Army.

The National Service Bill is not designed to come into operation until 1949; but by the time it has been in force for five years, it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 young men will have been trained as soldiers, both in the Regular forces and the Territorials.

All the above figures exclude the forces who have still not been demobilised after service in World War II, and those whose conscription is provided for under the wartime National Service regiations still in operation.

The Government anticipates that more than 1,000,000 men will still be under arms in Britain, British territories or the occupied countries at the end of 1947. Today, the figure is nearer 1,250,000.

In the initial stages of their recruiting campaign, all three branches of the fighting forces found that the rapid rate of demobilisation had tended to unbalance the remaining regular establishments.

A "bounty" scheme was accordingly introduced under which trained ex-servicemen who had been demobilised were offered £25 on re-listment and a further £25 a year if they would remain in the services for another three or four years.

The scheme has been successful, and recently the ten thousandth man to come back to the R.A.F. under the "bounty" plan was the subject of an Air Military bulletin

He was a Londoner, 26-year-old Corporal Noel W. Hart, and he explained his decision this way:

"After 13 months' trial of civvy street I decided the only way to get back to full-time electrical work was in the R.A.F., where an electrician has a tremendous future in my opinion."

Hart added: "My wife was flat out for it, too, and the pay is good."

The "bounty" scheme is also open to the participation of serving men whose demobilisation falls due. If they agree to remain where they are, they get the same benefits as men who have been discharged and decided to return.

CHINESE CONSCRIPTS HIRE SUBSTITUTES

HONG KONG.—Wealthy conscripts in the Canton (South China) area are employing agents to recruit "substitutes" from among Hong Kong's unemployed and destitute, according to the English-language paper "China Mail".

It said that persons claiming to be agents of the Chinese authorities are alleged to be working among the unemployed and destitute. Those willing to act as "substitutes" for rich conscripts are taken care of in a camp in Canton for training.

The agents in Hongkong, the paper added, are reported to receive 800 809 Chinese dollars for each recruit introduced.

OPERATION MAY REFORM A CRIMINAL

NEW YORK, (Reuter)...

"I'm through with Crime," Millard Wright, a petty burglar, told friends after undergoing a special brain operation.

The operation was a prefrontal lobotomy which separated the frontal part of his brain from the rest. The operation is believed to free patients from criminal impulses.

India To Build 45 New Sugar Factories

OOTACAMUND, (Reuter). A comprehensive scheme for the development of sugar-cane research in order to make India self-sufficient in sugar is being considered by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

It is proposed to increase the present sugar output of 1,100,000 tons to 18,000,000 by building 45 new sugar factories in different parts of India. This would not only make the country self-supporting, but would enable the export of sugar.

Signposts To Freedom

BRUSSELS, (Reuter). Belgium appears to be the rallying point of evading German P.O.W.'s whose breakouts from French camps are occurring in ever increasing numbers.

Small signposts, planted at the intersections of small country lanes, printed in German and pointing the way to Belgium have been recovered near Belgo-French frontier.

Prisoners in camps close to the frontier are even repored to be going so far as to be making small hoards of Belgian currency.

Abduction Charge Adds To Hero-Iturbi Wrangle

NEW YORK, June 9 (U.P.A.): Stephan Hero, 31-year-old concert violinist, today charged his former father-in-law, Jose Iturbi, concert pianist, presently in London with same as abducting Hero's two young daughters and said that he had lived in Iturbi's home for the last year under fear of physical violence.

Hero was the husband of the late Maria Iturbi, daughter of the pianist, who committed suicide last year. Hero brought the children, Antonia, nine, and Teresa, ten, to New York from Beverly Hills, California. Hero said the children were "very unhappy and wanted to be with me I went to California last June to take them from the Iturbi home but I lived there with them for the last year in fear of physical violence on the part of Iturbi and his associates. I realized that members of the family had been advised to watch me carefully because I might take the children away."

Hero said that when Iturbi left a week ago for London, he decided to act. He obtained plane reservations under another name and arrived at La Guardia field on Monday.

Hero became Iturbi's protege in 1931 and married Maria Iturbi in 1936, separating in 1939. In 1940 a separation settlement was reached. He was given three-months custody of the children and it was agreed legally that they could not be taken from New York State. Hero charged that Iturbi, on the pretext of keeping them for a few days, took the children to California.

Later, Mrs. Hero gained custody Iturbi and his daughter gained wide notoriety when hero filed suit for custody, claiming daughter not fit to keep them. Before court action was completed—the daughter killed herself. The children have been with Iturbi ever since.

Australian Food For Britain

CANBERRA, (Reuter): Since May 7, nearly 1,000 tons of meat have been contributed by Australians to help the Food for Britain appeal.

In the same period butter soupons equivalent to 10 ton of butter, have been donated.

Mr. A. Coles the chairman of the Rationing Commission said that meat coupons were coming in at the rate of 100,000 a day.

The commission hopes to get 7,000,000 coupons a month.

Restoring Europe's Economy

BY W. N. EWER.

Mr. Noel-Baker the other day was reminding the Annual Conference of the British Labour Party of the financial contribution which the United Kingdom (despite its own difficulties) has made towards the restoration of Europe's dislocated economy and the restoration of trade.

The list is certainly an impressive one. Over £250,000,000 have been contributed freely—as gifts, not as loans—without either interest or obligation to repay. The £150,000,000 contribution to U.N.R.R.A. is naturally the largest item. But apart from this nearly £40,000,000 have been spent on relief work carried out by the army; £55,000,000 have been spent on relief work in Italy; £16,000,000 on relief work in Austrian; and there are other items

£250,000,000 CREDITS

All that is relief expenditure provided by the British tax-payer in order to prevent actual starvation in the devastated areas of Europe. And the taxation is very high in the United Kingdom.

But over and above this, there have been loans or credits to European countries, amounting to another £250,000,000—£100,000,000 to France under the Financial Agreement; £60,000,000 for the Netherlands; £7,000,000 for Czechoslovakia; and so on.

This all without taking account of the £140,000,000 which is the approximate amount to date of our "assistance to German economy"—which represents the deficit between the exports and imports (only absolutely essential imports) of the British Zone.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS

Nor is the process ended. U.N.R.R.A. is closing down; but there will be a British contribution—again a free gift—to the work of the International Refugee Organisation. And new trade agreements—that nearly completed with Poland, and that now being negotiated with the Soviet Union—will also require British credits for their operation.

It is a difficult and rather ironic situation for a country which is a debtor. And the giving of those credits is a heavy strain on Britain's own economic machinery, and a burden—though a temporary one—on the British people.

For, translating the money into realities, the granting of credits means that we in Britain shall be exporting our own products, and, for the time being, shall not be receiving in exchange the equivalent amount of goods which we need very urgently, and which we need now. We shall have to wait for them. And the waiting means more "austerity," a delay in our own economic recovery.

SERIOUS SHORTAGES

Under the Polish Trade Agreement, for example, during the first three years, Britain is to send to Poland goods to a total amount of £35,000,000; Poland will send to Britain goods to a total of only £23,000,000—and will pay £2,000,000 in gold. The balance of the £10,000,000 worth of goods we shall get later—but not now. And our shortage are serious.

The trade with the Soviet Union is another case. The Soviet Government is unable as yet to supply what Britain would eagerly buy—especially grain and timber. So last year, while Britain exported to Russia goods to the value of £9,038,000, the only received from Russia goods to the value of £4,920,000. The rest is owed to us. It is a perfectly good debt; but we must wait for the payment. And we need things badly now.

Timber is a characteristic example. Britain's shortage of timber of "soft wood" is acute. It is holding up our housing programme, it is delaying industrial rebuilding, it is retarding recovery in a score of ways.

We cannot, because of the dollar exchange situation, increase our purchases from Canada or the United States. Central Europe cannot provide much for—because of reckless German exploitation—there is shortage there.

Timber from Russia

Russia is the obvious source of supply; timber resources of her forests are virtually illimitable. But the Russians have explained the position perfectly frankly. Because of lack of machinery, because of lack of transport, they cannot get the wood cut and sawn and delivered to the ports. Last year they could only contract to send to the United Kingdom 35,000 standards—and our total import of soft wood—excluding pit props—is over 70,000 standards a year

At some later date Russia expects to be able to send us all we wish to buy. But not yet. First we must make and send to Russia cutting machinery and vehicles to enable the Soviet timber industry to develop. Only then can we get our wood. And our need is urgent now.

This—let me emphasise—is in no way a complaint. The facts are the facts, and it is nobody's fault (except the Germans) that they are so. We are all caught in a vicious economic circle of Hitler's making. And the only visible way of breaking that circle, of getting trade going again between Britain and the European countries (which is essential for the general world recovery) is for Britain at this stage to provide the necessary credits, though she can ill-afford them. The British people for the time being have to carry the load. In human terms, they have to work and to wait for the goods which are the payment for their work.

They are carrying one load. And, of course, it is in the long run, to their own advantage, as well as to that of others, that they should do so. So there is no complaint. But the facts should be known and recognised.

TETE-A-TETE

NEW YORK: Emilio Capeta, aged 69 and John L. Cook aged 67 were seriously injured after a duel over the affection of a girl Both men who are residents of a soldiers' home used canes at close range. —Reuter

* * *

Gandhiji has made an offer that if every non-Muslim was with him he could show the way to undo the proposed partition.

The Mahasabha and its leaders must indignantly reject the suggestion. Acceptance of the Mahatma's leadership would be fatal to the Mahasabha's cherished method and more cherished goal. In fact, the Executive must denounce Gandhiji's offer as a deliberately sinister move in that direction and must solemnly warn Hindu India against it

* * *

Professor Muhammad Hassan, "the well known economist and Muslim League member of the Consituent Assembly," has issued a statement proving that the "mutilated truncated, moth-eaten" Pakistan is now quite OK, economically and that Mr. G. D. Birla's comparative statistics are quite misleading.

And we need hardly say, that we entirely agree with the League expert's view of the matter—sorry, we mean with his view of Pakistan. He simply cannot be wrong. He is right in his own right and more so by right of Mr. Jinnah's acceptance of the truncated Pakistan.

* * *

For instance, Pakistan, as Professor Hussan says, has a world monopoly of Jute.

Which clearly smashes the falsehood of Mr. Birla's statement that Pakistan cultivates 14 lakhs acres of jute out of a total of some 24 lakhs acres and possesses but one of the 108 jute mills.

In the alternative, if the Birla figures are correct, then the Hindustan acres and the mills must be included in Pakistan. A Muslim League economist can never be wrong.

* * *

When some Muslim League National Guards shouted "Shahenshahi (Emperor) Pakistan zindabad," Mr. Jinnah, says a New Delhi report, immediately stopped and angrily said: "I am not the Shahenshah of Pakistan."

Poor Mr. M. H. Gazdar of Sind! He will have to change his personal plans and we have the fullest confidence in his elastic ability to do so.

He should first declare that he didn't give the statement hailing Mr. Jinnah as the first Shahenshah of Pakistan, which he had given at Karachi only a day before. After which, proclaiming himself as a staunch republican, he should hail Mr. Jinnah as the first President of Pakistan.

The main object of Mr. Gazdar would thus be gained provided Mr Jinnah responded appreciatively to the loyalty of Mr M. H. Gazdar

* * *

A local organisation, the Bombay Progressive Group, has planned a symposium of opinions of various political parties on the Partition and has invited comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta to represent Labour.

Which at least proves that the Progressive Group itself is certainly making progress.

A FLAPPER'S ADVENTURES

JOHANNESBURG.—A stir has been caused among security and immigration officials throughout the Union by the landing in Durban of a 16-year-old Australian stowaway, attractive Phyllis Marjorie Hiron, who was smuggled ashore under the very noses of immigration men and ship's guards.

It is contended that if this girl got into the country so easily without passport or papers of any kind, other persons, possibly undesirables, may have arrived here under similar circumstances.

An official investigation is to be held with a view to tightening up supervision at all Union ports.

Miss Hiron's presence in Durban was discovered only when she appeared in court as a companion to a ship's steward in connection with the loss of some clothing.

Phyllis's sudden disappearance from her home in Fremantle, Australia, on March 17 was broadcast and publicised throughout the country. It was thought she had been murdered. She is a keen dancer and became suddenly infatuated with a steward, also a dance fan serving in a British freighter. She boarded the ship in man's clothing just before it sailed from Fremantle and hid between some crates of potatoes. She remained in hiding on the 4,500-mile voyage from Australia but was well fed and was given a plentiful supply of cigarettes. She smoked incessantly, it was stated. Her hiding place was changed several times during the voyage.

When the ship arrived at Durban a report was made that a stowaway was believed to be aboard. A search was made. No stowaway was found but instructions were given for a close watch at the gang-way. Miss Hiron's hiding place was actually changed from time to time during the search. One story is that she walked off the ship dressed in a seaman's clothing wearing a cap and with a dirty face. Another is that she walked off as a girl passenger.

PLANE FROM BOMBAY ARRIVES SAFELY

NEW YORK, June 9 (Reuter). The T. W. A. (Transworld Air Lines) plane from Bombay which was cross-in the Atlantic from Eire for Newfoundland with engine trouble landed safely at Gander airport in Newfoundland tonight.

TRUMAN LEAVES FOR CANADA

Expected To Give New Impetus To U. S.-Canadian Talks

WASHINGTON, June 9, (Reuter): President Truman was leaving here by train late tonight (1 a.m. G.M.T. on Tuesday) on a three-day state visit to Canada during which he is expected to give a new impetus to the American-Canadian talks foreshadowing possible Canadian participation in the new "continental plan" of the Secretary of State, Mr. George C. Marshall for aid to Europe.

Authoritative sources disclosed that the United States and Canadian officials are already privately exploring ways of finding a solution to Canada's aggravated American dollar problem which is as serious as that of many European countries less fortunate in other respects.

The visit may also be connected with renewing wartime American-Canadian co-operation for pooling raw materials and production.

President Truman, who is accompanied by a strong force of State Department experts on Canadian affairs, is expected to make these discussions at least a step further in the conference he is to have with the Canadian Prime Minister Mr. Mackenzie King, and his Cabinet.

Like many European countries she is buying far more from the United States than she is selling. A possibility now is that if and when the present Canadian loans to Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and China are exhausted, Canada will find herself in possession of stocks of wheat, beef and other supplies badly needed in foreign countries for which they cannot pay.

On the other hand Canada which is entirely dependent on the United States for imports of coal and oil and other necessities will not have enough United States dollars to make even her normal purchases.

One expert here said "Canada might find it impossible to continue to afford feeding Europe on credit and at the same time be the best cash customer of the United States."

It is understood that the one way out of this dilemma now being tentatively explored is renewal in one form or another of the famous wartime "Hyde Park Agreement" by which Canada would seal her surpluses of wheat, lumber and ores to the United States at prices below American internal price for export to needy countries of Europe.

This would solve Canada's immediate dollar problem and at the same time align her alongside the United States in implementing a vast plan for long term relief and reconstruction which European countries too would fully co-operate.

"Probashi Press" To Deposit Rs. 5,000 Fresh Security

CALCUTTA, June 10, (API): The keeper of 'Probashi' press, from where 'Modern Review' is published, has deposited a fresh security of rupees 5,000 with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

The former security deposit of rupees 1,000 made by him was forfeited in connection with the publication of an article entitled "League administration in Bengal" in the December issue of 'Modern Review'.

MONTY TO ARRIVE IN DELHI EN ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA

NEW DELHI, June 10 (A.P.I.): Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein will arrive in Delhi on June 23 on his way to visit the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand as a guest of their respective Governments says a communique.

From New Zealand Field Marshal Montgomery will proceed to Japan for a few days as the guest of General MacArthur. He will stay in Delhi at Viceroy's House and will leave on June 26 for Singapore via Ceylon.

Their Excellencies, the Viscount and Viscountess Mountbatten of Burma will leave New Delhi for Simla on Friday June 13 and return on Monday the 16th in time for His Excellency to preside over the weekly meeting of the cabinet on the 17th, says a communique.

On 19th June, Their Excellencies, at the invitation of the Maharaja of Kashmir, will leave for a short visit to Kashmir. They will return on the 23rd when Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein will be arriving in New Delhi.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL

Scholarships And Grants For The Year 1947-48

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust announce on the 18th June 1947, the death anniversary of Lady Meherbai Dorabji Tata awards of scholarships and grants for the year 1947-48.

The International awards for research in diseases of the blood with special reference to Leucaemias are made to Doctors Jorgen Bichel (Denmark), Pierre Cazal (France) Pierre Dustin (Belgium), Maurice Guerin (France), Simon Iversen (Denmark), Joseph Japa (Poland), Edith Paterson (Great Britain), Edoardo Storti (Italy), Peter A. Gorer (England), Johannes Clemmesen (Denmark), C. F. M. Plum (Denmark), Tage Kemp (Denmark), and Gido Totterman (Finland).

Indian scholarships of Rs. 250/- per month each for one year for scientific investigations having a bearing on the alleviation of human suffering are awarded to Messrs. Suprabat Mukerjee (Calcutta), Haridas Brahmachari (Nagpur), Kalyanmoy Mukerjee (Calcutta), Naresh Chandra Ghosh (Calcutta), P. R. Gupta (Bangalore) and Yeshwant Balkrishna Rangnekar (Bangalore).

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Ministers.

No 'Tertium Quid' Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

British, they were independent each possessed of full sovereignty and of a status which a modern international lawyer would hold to be governed by the rules of International Law. In fact, none of the States ever held international status. Nearly all of them were subordinate or tributary to the Mughal Empire, the Mahratta Supremcy or the Sikh Kingdom and dependent upon them." Some were rescued and others were created by the British.

The States might have enjoyed varying degrees of sovereignty but were never in the position of Independent Sovereign States. The States themselves are of varying degrees of size extending from a few acres only to hundreds or thousands of square miles. Some of the States are no better than estates and Jagirs and none enjoys or ever enjoyed an international existence. The position, therefore, taken in certain quarters that the mere withdrawal of paramountcy and its assumed non-transferability at once clothes the States with plenary sovereign authority which they never enjoyed is radically unsound. The history of India show that paramountcy or what is equivalent to paramountcy over neighbouring States enjoying a certain degree of sovereignty as a natural or logical consequence of the existence or the emergence of an undoubted and supreme sovereign authority in their midst. The sole and unquestionable authority of the British as the paramount power in India is traceable to this source. While Treaties and Sanads might, to some extent, explain this relationship, it is an ackuowledged fact that the relationship could not be purely interpreted in the terms of Treaties and Sanads.

SCOPE OF PARAMOUNTCY

The scope of the paramount power has been interpreted to extend to interfering with even domestic affairs of the smaller States on the analogy of the greater powers of Europe having the right and duty to interfere in the pacification and settlement of disputes among minor States in spite of their theoretical independence to prevent the little independent States hastening toward utter anarchy—vide para 54 of the Butler Committee's report. The British Crown, as the paramount power in India up till now in regard to the States owes an obvious duty both to the Indian Union and to the peoples of the States to help in making the necessary arrangements and adjustments consequent on their withdrawal from the field. The conditions prevailing under the act of 1935 are different from the conditions now obtaining as the result of the recognition of Indian independence. Under the Act of 1935, the British did not sever their connections with India and they were in a position, therefore, to exercise their rights and duties both in regard to the Indian States and the peoples of these States. Now that they have decided to withdraw, the duty devolves upon them to safeguard the interests of the peoples of the States and to see that the withdrawal does not threaten the peace and tranquillity of India including the States. A unilateral act of withdrawal without reference to these considerations, and leaving the States and their peoples to their fates and to the mercy and idiosyncracies of individual rulers cannot be justified on any question of principle. There is an obvious duty on the part of the British Government as a corollary to their voluntary withdrawal to see that the States come into line with the rest of India or that they accept the hegemony of or quasi-constitutional relationship with the Indian Union.

It is an accepted principle of International Law and Jurisprudence that the people of every independent State have a natural and inherent right to change the structure of the State and the forms of Government under which they live,e ven by rebellion. This natural and inherent right of rebellion has been kept in suspense during the subsistence of British paramountcy; the British Government taking upon themselves a certain degrc of responsibility for the oundne. of the administration of Indian States and for using their good offices in the ruler effecting constitutional changes in the Government of the States.

In the words of the Butler Committee, if the paramount power was bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignity of the Princes, it was equally their duty to suggest such measures as would satisfy their demand without eliminating the Princes A unilateral withdrawal by the British without bringing about some kind of nexus between the Indian Union and the States might conceivably result in widespread anarchy and trouble throughout the country if the rulers of States do not realise the wisdom of joining the Indian Union or placing themselves under the protection of the Indian Union in some form or other by whichever name their protective link is called.

MYTH OF SOVEREREIGNTY

The voluntary withdrawal of the British power from India cannot clothe the Indian States with an independent or international status which they never possessed and it is inconceivable that the UNO or any other international organization would concede to them such a status. The Public Law of India and its long history is against any such recognition. Even in the case of Independent States, the rules of public International Law have been interpreted and moulded so as to take note of the peculiar conditions obtaining in a particular part of the world The Monroe Doctrine in its early phases amply illustrates the above statement. The Public Law of India and the position of the Indian States during the British rule and earlier cannot be ignored in any consideration of their status consequent on the withdrawal of the British power from the rule and hegemony in India.

This review of the situation arising from the withdrawal of British paramountcy will bear out that there are only two courses open to the Indian States at the present juncture—to enter into constitutional relationship with the Indian Union and become integral parts of the Indian Union or to enter into quasi-constitutional relationship of the nature, of paramountcy with the Indian Union. There is no "Tertium Quid" possible. If the rulers of the States do not respond to the political needs of the situation, it is up to the peoples of the States to take steps not merely to effect a change in the constitution of the States themselves, but also enter or compel the rulers to enter into constitutional relationship with the India Union.

TALKS ON WESTERN MUSIC

Phiroshah Mehta Interprets Beethoven

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Phirozshah Mehta gave the first of his series of three talks with music on Beethoven at the Alexandra Girls' School Hall on Monday to an enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Mehta pointed out how geniuses like Homer, Kalidas, Shakespear or Tagore, Asoka or Li-Shih-Min, mark an epoch in human progress. Even so, Beethoven stands as the most important figure of his own age. His music is not only representative of his age, but is also an astonishing revelation of all humanity—its struggles, joys, tragedies, aspirations. Beethoven, more than any other musician, pointed a finger of light to the future. His spiritual vision and his understanding of life's mysteries were no less profound than those of the greatest philosophers and saints.

Mr. Mehta went on to show how Beethoven's music expresses the composer's character—his nobility, graciousness, dignity and restraint—in an ideal form. Brought up in the tradition of Bach and Hendel, Haydn and Mozart, Beethoven even in his first period soon transcends the limitations of the musical form of his day and gives unmistakable evidence of his originality.

The musical illustrations were taken from the first twenty piano sonatas. Here Mr. Mehta revealed his intimate knowledge of Beethoven. Those who heard Mr. Mehta's recitals in years gone by know him as a master of the piano.

Mr. Mehta will give further talks on music today and on Friday the 13th.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE TO DIVISION OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

ceptance of this position would be regarded as an unfriendly Act".

The people of Pakistan must never allow their Government to accept any status for their country that falls short of independence.

POSITION OF STATES

The position of the Princely States and their people is still obscure. Some Princes are planning to declare their States independent of India. The Constituent Assembly will be within its right if it sends for people's representatives from all such States as fall within the area of the Indian Union if their Princes are unable to make up their minds or have made them up the wrong way. In any event, the States people must prepare to join up with the main stream of national life, that of a United and democratic India, even if that entails a clash with their little potentates.

The people of the Indian Union will have to face another danger which may well poison the springs of their thought. No matter what provocations may come from the neighbouring Government, they must not deflect from the course of setting up the Strong Secular State, under which all persons Hindus, Muslims and others have common citizenship and enjoy equality before the law. The Indian Union might well ban all organisations with a religious basis, but which engage in political work. Secular democracy together with Socialism are the two main pillars of the State we are striving to create and nothing should ever make the people strike at either of these.

MESSAGE TO MUSLIMS

To the Muslims in the seceding zone, the Socialist Party addresses a special message. It expects them to free their Government of all control by any foreign authority and, what is more, to be alive to the danger of irredentism. Unable to solve their problems, their leaders will visit their difficulties not on the unwisdom of their own creation, but seek expansionist adventures through strife and war.

In the midst of our political troubles, the task of feeding, clothing and housing our population is of equally deciding importance. The Socialist Party cannot subscribe to the view that the solution of the political problem must precede that of the economic. The urge to freedom and security and the urge to better living are so interwoven that only at out peril can we separate them. The Government of the Indian Union as of the seceding areas, will be tested by their capacity to secure improved living for the masses.

In this work to secure improved living inheres the struggle for social justice and economic freedom of the masses. It has been the privilege of the Socialist Party to have struggled for these ends. With the advent of freedom but with the communal difficulty reducing our unity and strength, the struggle for social justice acquires added importance.

The Executive warns the people of the country everywhere not to be led, in the name of religion or community, to surrender their freedoms and deliver themselves to vested interests that might hide their true nature under patriotic or revivalist garbs. It will be the duty of the Socialist Party, irrespective partition, to lead the toiling masses to their destiny, i.e., to the establishment of a Peasants and Workers State The Executive is confident that in the course of the fulfilment of this destiny, communal illusions will vanish and fevers cool down and the toiling people of the land will realise their oneness and join together to march forward to higher goals of progress and happiness.

PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT

Dr. Matthai Outlines Economic And Labour Difficulties Confronting Railways

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Certain problems confronting the Railways as a result of the constitutional, economic and labour difficulties in the country at present were outlined by the Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai, Member for Transport and Railways, speaking at a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay today.

Dr. Matthai was replying to a speech by Mr. Raulal M. Gandhi, the President of the Chamber, who in the course of welcoming the first "National Transport Member" to visit the Chamber, raised a number of points regarding Railway transport as it concerned the public in general and the mercantile community in particular.

Dr. Matthai at the outset referred to the impending constitutional changes, and the difficult problems which they involved. In his view, one of the most difficult problems would be the division of the assets and liabilities of Railways along with the partition of the country.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES

Referring to the disappointment expressed by the President of the Chamber at the recent increase in fares and rates, Dr. Matthai pointed out that the recent increase amounted to only 6-1/4 per cent. Since the war, the increase had totalled 12-1/2 per cent compared with an increase of about 160 per cent in general prices. On the other hand, the Railways had to meet large commitments the additional expenditure involved in the current year since the budget estimates were framed being Rs. 45 crores. He emphasised that compared with the rate of increase in prices and the rise in Railway expenditure, the 12-1/2 per cent increase in rates and fares was insignificant. The Railways were a great national asset and should be maintained on a solvent basis.

Replying to a complaint that the Railway contribution to general revenues was too high, Dr. Matthai pointed out that if the Railways had remained private enterprises, their contributions to the State in the form of taxes during the war period would have amounted to approximately an equivalent figure.

TRANSPORT SHORTAGE

Speaking on the transport shortage, the main reason was the slower turnround of wagons resulting in their velocity of circulation being slowed down. He attributed this principally to the civil disorders in the country involving local disorganisation and bettlenecks. Another reason was labour difficulties. While he recognised the difficulties experienced by the labouring classes and sympathised with them, it was nevertheless true that the productivity of labour on the Railways was distinctly lower than before the war. The carriage of imported food grains which diverted traffic in directions which did not provide return traffic was also another cause of the transport shortage. He, however, assured the Chamber that everything possible would be done to improve the position. On the question of priorities, he was devoting attention to the problem in order to remove anomalies.

Indian Chamber's Reception To Mathai

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by the Indian Merchants Chamber this evening, Dr. John Mathai, Member for Transport and Railways, Government of India, said that the problems that faced India in the aftermath of the war were more difficult than those the country had faced during the war itself. He added that the Interim Government assumed office at the most critical juncture in the country's history and the unusual and almost unprecedented problems, exceedingly complex in nature coming in quick succession made it difficult for Government to realise their own hopes.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM

While he was aware of the gravity of the transport problem, Dr. Mathai admitted that many of the circumstances that led to this situation were beyond the control of the Government. What they were trying to do at present was to determine the lines along which they could get a move on. The object of his visit to Bombay, he said, was to discuss with the General Managers of the Railways the lines on which it may be possible for them not only to remedy the situation, but to find a complete rectification of the transport problem.

U. S. Bomber To Carry 'Parasite Fighters'?

FORT WORTH (TEXAS) June 9 (UPA).—The 100 B-36 super-bombers being built here have such tremendous range that the development of "parasite fighters"—escorts to be carried to battle aboard the bombers—is under study.

This would be only one of many changes to be brought to air warfare by the new 10,000-mile Army Air Force's plane, the first 13 of which are now on the assembly-line at the Consolidated Vulte aircraft plant. It will take two years to fill the order for the 100.

No conventional fighter would have the range to accompany the B-36 on bombing missions. That's why a parasite fighter is necessary. The plane is to be carried inside the bomber 'en route' to the objective and released there to provide protection during the bombing run—then hitched back to the host plane.

General Roger Ramey, Commander of the Eighth Air Force which is receiving the first B-36's, said that the parasites are being considered in the discussions on defense of the six-engine bomber against fighter attack.

Ramey said that the 300-mile per hour plane will be carrying up to 36 tons of bombs in bomb-bays the size of four railway cars—and can be used by Atomic Bomb Groups.

SIX KNIFE ATTACKS IN CITY

Whipping Act Comes Into Force

BOMBAY, June 10, (U. P. I.): In all six knife attacks were reported from Pydhonie Princess Street, Nagpada and Kurla areas on Tuesday, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

A 59-hour curfew has been ordered by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from 7 p.m. on Tuesday to 6 a.m., on Friday next in Chunabhatti area in Kurla.

THREE KNIFE ATTACKS AT PYDHONIE.

Three knife attacks were reported from Pydhonie quarter today, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay this afternoon.

WHIPPING ACT COMES INTO FORCE

Sections 2 and 3 of the Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1947, have come into force in Greater Bombay and the City of Ahmedabad from June 7.

NEW AREAS UNDER CURFEW.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has ordered a 59-hour curfew from 7 P.M. today (June 10) to 6 A.M. on June 13 in the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of: Sandhurst Road (exclusive), Northbrook Street, Bindhi Lane, Khetwadi Main Road, First Carpenter Street, Falkland Road Erskine Road and Pan Galli, Ebrahim Rahimtoola Road, from its junction with Mohammad Ali Road to its junction with Pydhonie Road and the whole of Bapu Khote Street.

A 59-hour Curfew beginning from 7 p.m., today and ending at 6 a.m., on June 13 has been ordered in Bombay in the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of:

3rd Kamathipura Lane, Shankar Pupala Road, 9th Kamathipura Lane, Manaji Road.

The Curfew will be lifted from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on June 11 and 12.

AHMEDABAD BAN ON 'WALL NEWSPAPERS'.

AHMEDABAD, June 10. (A. P. I.). The District Magistrate has prohibited under the District Police Act in the city and within a radius of five miles from the Head Post Office for a period of one month from tomorrow the preparation or exhibition or any writing, slogan, symbol or pictorial representation on boardings, boards or wall or street surfaces by way of what are commonly known as "Bhoi Patrikas" or "Wall Newspapers".

"Friend Of Police" Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bhogilal Chunilal Mehta, posed as a 'friend' of Police Officers to a suspected man in a criminal case, and is alleged to have accepted "hush-money", but he was outwitted and arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch yesterday.

It appears that at the time when the Mahim Police were making enquiries regarding one Bhagwan Laxman, the accused approached him and promised to hush up the inconvenient enquiries, on the payment of Rs. 420, of which, he said, half would go into the pocket of the Police Officer.

Bhagwan, however, reported the matter to the Anti-Corruption Branch, C.I.D., and Deputy Commissioner Mr. Moray asked the complainant to pay Rs. 420 in marked G. C. notes.

The Police Party arrested Bhogilal yesterday red-handed, and he was produced before Mr. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court. Bail was allowed.

PROCEDURE FOR VOTING ON PARTITION ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

(Registered Factories): one, Howrah (Registered Factories) one Hooghly-cum-Serampore (Registered Factories): one, Colliery (Coal Mines): one, Tea Garden Labour (Darjeeling Sadar): one

University:—

Calcutta University: one.

Schedule Two.

All Constituencies of the Bengal Legislative Assembly other than the following:—

1. All Constituencies specified in Schedule one.
2. All European Constituencies.
3. The following Commerce and Industry constituencies, namely:—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Trades Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Indian Mining Association.

Schedule Three:—

General: Urban:—

Southern towns: one South-Eastern Towns: one, Eastern Towns: one Amritsar City one.

General Rural:—

Hissar South: ones, Hansi: one Hissar North: one, Rohtak North: one, Rohtak Central: one, Jhajjar: one, North-West Gurgaon: one, South-East Gurgaon: two, Karnal South: one Karnal North two, Ambala and Simla: two, Kangra North one, Kangra South one, Kangra East: one, Kangra West: one, Hoshiarpur West: two UNA: one, Jullundur: two, Ludhiana and Ferozepur: two, Amritsar and Sialkot: one (the caste Hindu member).

Muhammadan Urban:—

Southern towns: one, South Eastern Towns: one, —Eastern Towns: one, Amritsar City: one.

Muhammadan Rural:—

Hissar: one, Rohtak: one, North-West Gurgaon: one, South-East Gurgaon: one, Karnal: one, Ambala and Simla: one, Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur: one Hoshiarpur West: one Jullundur North: one, Jullundur South: one Ludhiana: one, Ferozepur Central one, Ferozepur East: one, Fazilka: one, Amritsar: one, Tarn Taran: one, Ajnala: one

Sikh Urban:—

Eastern Towns: one.

Sikh Rural:—

South-East Punjab: one, Ambala North: one, Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur: one, Hoshiarpur South: one, Jullundur West: one Jullundur East: one, Ludhiana East: one, Ludhiana Central: one Jagraon: one: Ferozepur North one, Ferozepur East: one, Ferozepur West: one, Ferozepu South one, Amritsar North: one.

Amritsar Central: one, Amritsar South one.

Womens constituences:—

Sikh:—

Amritsar one

Landholders:—

East Punjab landholders: one.

Central Punjab Landholders: one

East Punjab (non-Union Labour): one.

Schedule Four:—

All constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Assembly other than the European constituency and the constituencies specified in Schedule Three, but including the representative of the Scheduled Castes from the Amritsar and Sialkot General Rural constituency.

BLEAK PROSPECTS AWAIT INDIA

British Partition Plan From Different Angles At City Symposium

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

That the partition of India was the greatest calamity and tragedy in her history that it was the only alternative under the present circumstances, that the partition would bring internecine warfare in the country and that a united India would be reborn after some time, were the conflicting and divergent views expressed at a symposium on the British Partition Plan held this evening at Green's under the auspices of the Progressive Group.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, speaking at the meeting said that they had struggled and sacrificed under the Congress banner for a free and united India. The Nationalist Muslims who were dubbed as "quislings" by the League stood by the Congress and opposed the League on the question of Pakistan. Continuing, he remarked that they should face realities. The only alternative to partition was that they should waive the demands for freedom for sometime. "I prefer freedom—and I will always work and struggle for a united India. India is and will always be one and united. The Partition cannot be permanent. The internal relations, geographical and economic reasons will reunite India". Mr. Nurie concluded.

WILL LEAD TO WARFARE

Drawing a gloomy picture of the future of India, Mr. Purshottam Trikumdas, a socialist leader said that the division of India would lead to internecine warfare. The areas that the League had secured were difficult to administer. They would tell the dissatisfied Muslim masses that the British and Hindus had cheated them. The League having a Fascist and theo-cratic mentality would raise a cry that their co-religionists were oppressed in Hindustan. "I see no peace. There will not be riots and civil war, but a warfare between two foreign nations as the army is going to be divided". Mr. Trikumdas added that unless there was an agreement between Hindustan and Pakistan, America, Russia and other foreign countries would seek to take advantage of the internal dispute as the British had exploited them.

"A people's rebellion both in Hindustan and Pakistan demanding united India is the only hope". But pessimistically he opined that he saw no possibility of it in the near future.

BLACKEST CRIME OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta describing the British Plan as the blackest crime perpetrated by the British imperialists, said that the British diplomats had conducted a regular propaganda that the interests of Hindus and Muslims were conflicting. To-day the Congress had also become victim to it.

"With the British naval bases from Aden to Andaman, what will be the worth of freedom of India having no navy?" asked Mr. Mehta.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that the late Zaghlul Pasha of Egypt refused to discuss the partition of Egypt and Sudan. "I refuse to accept the slaughter of my motherland" concluded Mr. Mehta.

Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay, in the course of her speech said that for a generation or two, till the flush of communalism dies out, there was going to be a division of India. They should try to make the best out of it. There was plenty of things to do in the field of reconstruction. "Let us hope they will come back", she added.

Britain's Antarctic "Interests"

SYDNEY, (Reuter): The main reason for the Australian expedition to the antarctic during the next Australian summer is to preserve British and Australian interests it was stated by the Minister for External affairs, Dr. Evatt, in Parliament.

These interests had been well preserved in the past by the Mawson, Scott, and Shackleton expeditions. Dr. Evatt said details of the expedition were at present in the hands of a committee which would report to the Cabinet. The expedition will also take in Macquaries Island which lies to the south of Tasmania.

An Australian plane recently made a flight of some 2,800 miles to the island and secured some remarkable data.

STATE BONUS FOR QUADS

CANBERRA, (Reuter)

A Social Services Bill, to be introduced in the Senate by the Minister for Health (Senator McKenna), will provide benefits in future for mothers of quadruplets or quintuplets.

Senator McKenna said that present legislation provided a £5 bonus for twins, and £10 for triplets.

Past Governments, apparently, had not contemplated the possibility of quads or quins being born. He said he intended to provide a bonus of £5 for each child after the first at one birth.

America's Greatest Racehorse

(BY WALT BYERS)

NEW YORK (UPA) Man O'War, this country's greatest racehorse, is lazily passing his 30th year in the rolling hills of his native Kentucky where he has become as much a part of the American scene as the Empire State building, Pike's Peak (Colorado's tallest mountain), the hot-dog and the Washington monument.

Known everywhere as "Big Red" the mighty racer passed his 30th birthday March 29 which makes him a real greybeard, comparable to a man 90 years old. His racing days have been long gone, more than two decades, but the lightning speed of his hoofs still live in the record books. And he remains as America's greatest runner of all-time, the proudest boast of the American turf.

"Big Red" will spend his remaining days or years on Faraway Farm, 10 miles outside of Lexington, Ky., in the heart of the famed Blue Grass region, the home of the American horse. He has a special staff and a special attendant who daily escorts him out on to the runway for admiring visitors to look at him.

Close to 2,000,000 visitors have trekked to Faraway to catch a glimpse of this living legend and his attendant, Bud Graves, maintains that "Big Red" knows he's as popular as a movie star and likes to strut and act the part. The old runner has strict hours and once 5 p.m. comes, he's back in the barn and no more visitors for the day.

He's dropped down in the track a bit now, as natural to an old man, but he still eats 14 quarts of crushed oats and a very large quantity of evenly mixed timothy and clover hay daily—which is a lot of eating for even a work horse.

But he has failed terribly in the last 12 months and there is no doubt that his call from the equine Valhalla is approaching.

The big chestnut horse by Fairplay-Mahubah, however, probably will always remain as America's greatest for his record should stand for all-time. Back in 1919 and 1920, he flashed to 20 victories in 21 races, winning second in his only defeat. Records galore fell before his powerful stride and even to-day—after more than a quarter of a century—his name is still on the books for two world records. He was a magnificent specimen, standing 16 hands, 2 1 2 inches with a proud head, deep chest and a beautiful, ground-eating stride.

In 1920, at New York, Man O'War was a three year old carrying 126 pounds when he raced the mile and 5 8 in 2:40 4 5 for one of his still living world marks. The other amazing record was made the same year when "Big Red" covered a mile and 3 8 in 3.14 1 5.

For 27 years those two times have resisted all assaults.

His long defeat was by the most aptly named horse in history—Upset. In the Sanford Stakes at Saratoga, August 22, 1919, Upset sprinted into the lead and held it. Man O'War was left at the post and came on with amazing strides only to lose by a half a length.

That defeat was in his juvenile year—his seventh start. Subsequently he rolled up an unbroken chain of 14 triumphs soundly trouncing the best of his opposition and winning many of America's most famous races although he never won the premier event—the Kentucky Derby. He was not entered in that race.

There has been criticism that Man O'War cannot rightfully be called America's greatest race horse because he did not race as a four-year-old. The answer to that is he was so far and away the best horse of his day that no further racing was necessary to prove his right to all-time honours. He was the king of all he surveyed. He carried all weights, went all distances and set record after record. In one race he was asked to carry 138 pounds and give away 30 pounds to his foremost rival—and still "Big Red" romped to victory.

LOST—ONE ELEPHANT!

BENARES, (Reuter).

Rescue squads searched in vain in the River Ganges for an elephant.

The elephant, which belonged to a Mahant 'holy man' of Mahodah, was being taken across the river by its driver when in mid-stream, it went under and did not reappear. The driver who had lost his grip on the animal swam to the bank and reported the loss of the elephant.

And though the Ganges at this time of the year has crystal-clear water and is shallower than during any other month owing to its being fed only by spring and snow water from the Himalayas the elephant could not be found.

Effect Of U. S. Treaty Ratification On Italy

BOSTON (Massachusetts), June 9 (UPA).—"The Christian Science Monitor" today in comment on the European treaties and the effect of the United States Senate ratification, said that it will have little effect in Communist-dominated Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, but on Italy's 46,000,000 population "it may be tremendous."

The editorial says that the withdrawal of troops by the British, U.S. and the Russians has a loophole that "so long as Russian troops occupy Austria, the Russians are permitted to keep their lines of communication open between that country and Russia. This means that the Russian military influence may remain potent in the Balkans long after the American and British forces have left. Italy Ratification of the Italian treaty by the Senate, therefore exposes Italy to new dangers from Communism."

The editorial also comments that "Russian influence is hard to combat from Washington—even with dollar loans."

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Breakdown In B. B. Suburban Service

Number Of Trains Cancelled: Sequel To Monday's Showers?

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The first heavy showers in Bombay last night were responsible for a severe breakdown in the B.B. and C.I. Railway's suburban services

The heavy shower which fell late in the night, it is stated, did serious damage to the overhead wires on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line between Santa Cruz and Khar as a result of which the service was disorganised from early hours today.

A number of trains had to be cancelled and suburbanites found it difficult to reach the City. Those who could take to alternative modes of travelling reached their offices in time, while the rest were late by hours.

The Railway authorities, however, made every effort to cope with the heavy rush caused by the unexpected dislocation of their schedule and tried to run relief trains.

Even these could not solve the traffic problem and the stations around the centre of dislocation were congested to capacity for long hours, while anxious passengers patiently waited for a 'local' to come.

The line upto Bandra and beyond Santa Cruz is reported to be quite clear and up and down trains are running smoothly upto these points.

The portion of these lines which is breached by the accident to the overhead wires is, it is learnt, covered by a "shuttle" service.

Repairs to the damaged wires were not completed till noon, when a reporter of the "Chronicle" made enquiries from the Railway authorities.

Inquiries made later in the afternoon from the Traffic Manager's Office revealed that trains had started coming through.

The spokesman who gave this news could, however, not throw any light on how the overhead wires broke. He could only state that the trouble began at 3-30 a.m. and that the department concerned was trying to ascertain the cause.

The information that the wire broke as a result of last night's showers was given by the Inquiry Office earlier.

It is rather difficult to believe that the rain which lasted only a short while could inflict so much damage on railway lines, but that was the information given.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES EXPLAIN BREAKDOWN

The B.B. & C.I. Railway greatly regrets the inconvenience caused to its passengers by the dislocation of services on the local section last evening and again this morning.

The evening breakdown was caused by a fault developing in the motor coach of the train which left Church Gate at 17.30 hours. The train was held up at Charni Road Station while repairs were carried out, and the delay caused one Up and one Down train to be cancelled.

The breakdown this morning was more serious, and was due to the fusing of the overhead wire, at about 3 hours near Santa Cruz station, resulting in the overhead equipment being put out of use and blocking all lines over a quarter of a mile. By 6 hours, the through lines were cleared by 7 hours the Down local line was cleared and single line working was introduced between Bandra and Andheri. Normal working will be resumed by early afternoon.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT ROHRI CONTINUES

KARACHI, June 9 (API). The strike of railway workmen, which began at Kotri and Rohri junctions, still continues resulting in complete stoppage of goods and parcel traffic. The main passenger and mail trains are however run through. Special trains carrying foodgrains, petrol, kerosene and other essentials are run as far as possible.

The strike is a sequel to the discharge of the President of the local Union of Railway Workers. Police have been posted all through the affected areas to guard railway property.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON CLOTH CONTROL

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Observing that if such unauthorised sale of cloth was allowed to continue, cloth control would soon become a farce, Mr Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on Monday sentenced Sayuddin, a hawker and Abbas Rassolbhai his servant to six months' and two months' S.I. on the charge of selling cloth without a permit.

It was stated that the accused sold 42 yards of rationed cloth to a person.

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Formation Of Sikh State

Forecast By Highly Placed Source

NEW DELHI, June 10 (API.) The formation of a Sikh state comprising Punjab speaking areas of the Eastern Punjab and Sikh states in Ambala division was forecast yesterday by a highly placed Sikh source who declined permission to use his name.

The prediction was made following a four-hour meeting of the Sikh Panth.

The source referring to the Viceroy's broadcast before the announcement of the division plan and to the statement of League leaders that the division of the Punjab was detrimental to the cause of the Sikhs, stated that Sikhs will be better off in a divided Punjab than in a united Punjab.

The informant stated that in the Sikh state the official language would be Gurmukhi and the Premier would be a Sikh. He said that they expected the Government of Hindustan to support financially the Sikh state which would be on the frontier of the Western Pakistan and of Hindustan.

SARAT BOSE'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA June 9 (API.) Mr Sarat Chandra Bose has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi with reference to the statement he made yesterday at his prayer meeting in New Delhi that "he was told that money was being spent like water to buy votes in favour of United Bengal."

Mr. Bose says in his telegram: "I request you to disclose publicly the names of your informants and details of the information regarding money being spent like water to buy votes for United Bengal, and to hold a public enquiry to ascertain the truth. If the information is false, punish the informants. If the information is true punish the bribegivers and bribe-takers.

Jodhpur Maharaja Dead

JODHPUR, June 10 (API).—The death occurred at noon yesterday of His Highness Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur the Maharaja of Jodhpur at Mount Abu after an appendicitis operation.

The news of His Highness' demise was broken officially in Jodhpur by the Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, Member of the Constituent Assembly, paying tributes to the late Highness said he would have made the best constitutional ruler in free India.

Mr. Dwarakadas Purohit President of the Jodhpur Municipal Board expressed great sorrow and said His Highness demise was a great loss for Marwar at a time when free India was in the making.

Mr. Narsingh Kachwa, General Secretary of the Marwar Kisan Sabha and Srimati Gorgadevi Joshi, President of the Marwar Mahila Parishad, also expressed regret at the demise of His Highness.

His Highness was born in 1903 and ascended the gadi in 1918. He received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer. The heir-apparent is Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib born in 1923.

THREE-DAY MOURNING IN JAIPUR STATE.

JAIPUR, June 10, (U. P. I.): A three-day mourning is being observed in Jaipur State as a mark of respect to the memory of His late Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. All Government offices and courts in the State will remain closed for three days from today. Flags on all State buildings will be flown half-mast. Jaipur State Forces when in uniform will wear mourning badges and all places of entertainments such as cinema houses, etc. should remain closed for this period.

JERUSALEM, June 9 (Reuter): The Palestine Arab Higher Committee has decided to call a country-wide Arab general strike for June 16—the day when the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine is due to begin its mission.

A deputation of ten independent Afridi Tribes of Khyber Pass waited on Dr. Khan Saheb, N.W.F.P.'s Premier and assured him their full confidence in the present Ministry. Picture shows Dr. Khan Saheb with the deputationists.

Indonesia Wants Interim Govt. On Indian Model

Republic Accepts Establishment Of National Govt.

BATAVIA, June 10 (A.P.A.): The Indonesian Republic has accepted the Netherlands request for the immediate establishment of an Indonesian National Government, but differed on numerous secondary points with the Netherlands "final demands" of May 27.

The Republican counter-proposals which were published yesterday, approved the establishment of an Interim Government provided:

1. At least 50 per cent of representatives be Republican, the remainder from east Indonesia and Borneo.
2. The Interim Government be empowered to prepare for a constituent council which would draft the constitution of a united states of Indonesia.

The counter-proposals followed closely the outline given to the Associated Press of America on Saturday night by a highly placed informant. The proposals asked:

1. An Interim Government through an Indian model executive council.
2. The prompt demilitarisation of armed frontiers separating the Dutch Indonesian occupied areas.
3. Dutch New Guinea be incorporated within the state of east Indonesia "as the population desires".
4. Direct diplomatic representation be granted abroad during the period prior to the united states of Indonesia receiving full sovereignty.
5. The establishment of a joint board to supervise the sale of produce stockpiled inside the republic: Indonesian estate workers to receive a proportion of the proceeds.
6. Dutch occupied cities be returned to the republic.
7. Full republican civil administration be restored in Buitenzorg, Padang and Palembang.
8. The question of the release of political prisoners be referred and not made a preliminary provision to the formation of an Interim Government.

The counter-proposals also made the following offers:

1. To accept the Dutch demand that foreign exchange from exports from all parts of Indonesia be single pooled, vital expenditures to be made from this pool without regard to what per centage of foreign exchange was originally produced by the area benefiting. The republic, however, insisted that non-vital expenditures be made proportionately to the amount of foreign exchange that each area produced.
2. To accept the Dutch proposals for foreign exchange allocation by a board to be appointed.
3. Food products of all Indonesia to be placed in a central pool for use by direction of a joint board.
4. Foreign estates to be returned to the owners upon guarantee of "humane wages" for the workmen.
5. To approve a national customs collection under the Interim Government.
6. To eliminate the Republican "governments in exile" for Borneo, Celebes, Ambon and the lesser Sundas.

DECIDEDLY DISAPPOINTING

THE HAGUE, June 10 (A.P.A.): The Indonesian reply to the Netherlands' note which was published at the Hague yesterday has made a "decidedly disappointing" impression. It was learned from a high authoritative source who wished to remain anonymous.

The Dutch government is now studying the Indonesian note: The Indonesian Republic, government circles said yesterday, apparently wants to play a predominant part in Indonesia at the expense of other parts which have expressed the desire to be equal partners in the future Indonesian federation. In their note the Dutch has insisted on the greatest speed, since they felt it their international duty, the source said, to rehabilitate the Indonesian economy for the sake of international trade.

The Republican note, however, the source continued, gives the impression that the Indonesian Republic is trying to delay the application of the Cheribon agreement, meanwhile blaming the Dutch.

Discussion On Deep-Sea Port Development

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A committee to go into the question whether a deep-sea port should be developed between Goa and Cochin, will be set up shortly. This is reported to be the decision arrived at a conference of representatives of the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras and Mysore held this morning at the Bombay Port Trust Office.

The conference, presided over by Dr. John Matthai, Transport Member, was convened by the Transport Department of the Government of India to examine the desirability of developing a deep-sea port between Goa and Cochin on the West Coast.

It is learnt that while the representatives of Bombay strongly pleaded for the development of Bhatkal, Madras spokesmen insisted on selecting Malpe port in South Canara in Madras Province. After nearly two hours deliberation, the conference decided to set up a committee to discuss the question of developing a deep-sea port between Goa and Cochin and if so, which port should be selected.

Bombay was represented by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister and Mr. M P Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Madras Province by Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, P. W. D. Minister, and Mr. Karanth, M.L.A., Madras, and Mysore by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar. Representatives of the Finance and Transport Departments of the Government of India, Railway Board, General Managers of the M.S.M. and South Indian Railways, Mysore State Railway and Chairmen of the Bombay and Madras Port Trusts also participated in the conference.

Robbed At Point Of Revolver

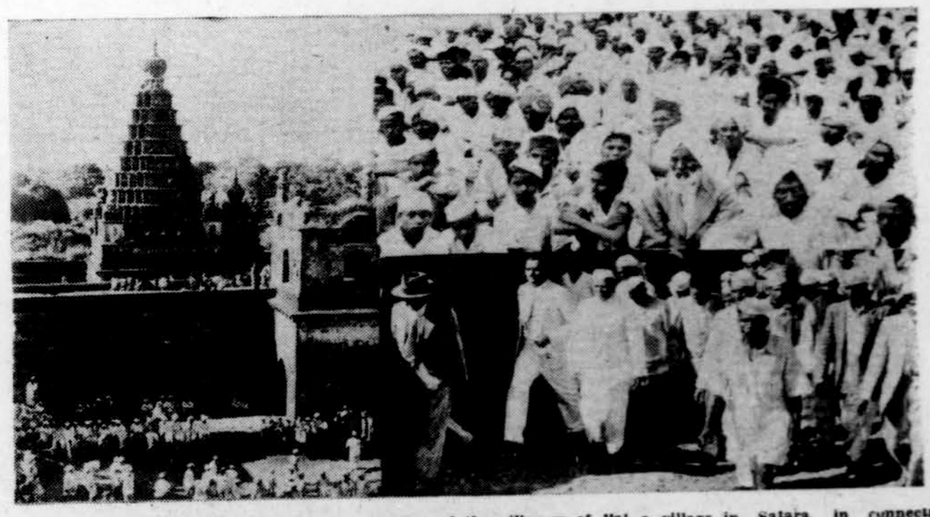
BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A city goldsmith was robbed of gold to the value of Rs. 12,500 at the point of a revolver by two persons at Kalbadevi last night.

The robbers fled in a motor car after the incident. The Police have not made any arrests so far.

The victim, one Dattarai Ramchandra Vaidya, was walking along Dr. Viegas Street at about 8 p.m. last night towards Cavel Street, when two persons approached him and one of them with a revolver in hand took away the gold (in bars).

They immediately got into a motor car, apparently waiting for them, and drove off.


Minister Tapase recently addressed a meeting of the villagers of Pal, a village in Satara, in connection with the entry of Harijans in the local temple of Shri Khandoba. Picture shows the big crowd that had gathered near the temple.

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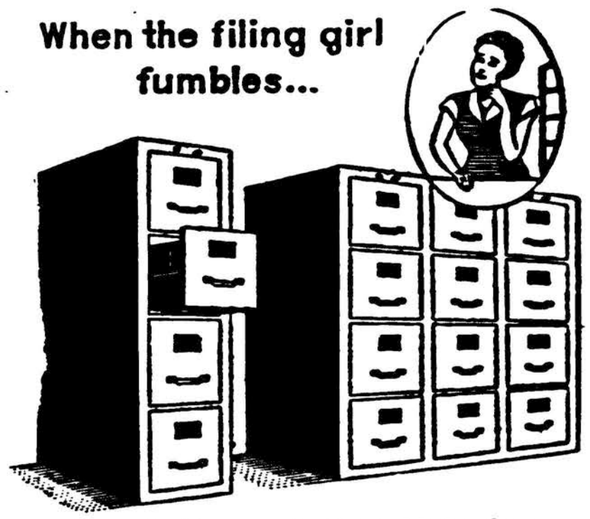
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HSP 104

Scattered Realising In Share Bazar

REMOVAL OF EXPORT RESTRICTIONS PUSHES UP COTTON PRICES

Produce Market Declines After Early Firmness

Bombay, June 10

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady to-day at about unchanged quotations and improved further on moderate buying in Steel shares but the improvement failed to attract buyers and the market reacted under moderate realising [illegible] the market feeling [illegible] buyers remain cautious and were more or less inclined to secure profits on a portion of their speculative holdings. There is more disposition to buy on declines and this potential buying is likely to save the market from any important drop.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened today at Rs. 2055 and improved at Rs. 2070 under moderate buying but later declined at Rs. 2045. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 398 and after improving at Rs. 400 quietened at Rs. 397. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1090 and declined at Rs. 1072. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 644 and quietened at Rs. 627. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 347 and steadied at Rs. 345. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 634 and declined at Rs. 627. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 32/8 and steadied at Rs. 32/6 while Central Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 98/8.

	Range. Rs.	Diff. Rs.
Tata Steel Defd.	42/8	—10
Tata Ordinary	6	— 3
Dyeing	25	—20
Kohinoor	10	— 5
Swadeshi	8	— 6
Nagpur	7	— 4
Simplex	7	+ 2
New Great	3	— 7
Gokak	7	+ 7
Indore	7/8	—1/4

Later on there was further realising and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 2035 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 394. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1065 while Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 639. Simplex shares changed hands at Rs. 345 and Swadeshi shares were quoted at Rs. 630. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 176 and the market was quietly steady.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay Dyeing 1075 Kohinoor 642 Swadesi 630 Nagpur 309 Simplex 349 New Great 365 Gokak 320 Indore 560 Century 900 Colaba 225 I Bleaching 148 Swan 354 Finlay 308 Morarji 595 Edwards 680 Meyer 227/8 Apollo 4 3 I. U. Ord. 16 8 I U. Dfd. 3 0/6 Madhusudan 305 Poddar 340 Khatau 300.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 396/8 Tata Steel Dfd. 2040 Second Pref. 164/12.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 175/8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 487/8 Bellapur 270 Shivrajpur 37/8 Scindia 32/4 Construction 202 Tata Chemical 14 Tata Oil 78 8 Indian Iron 36/4 Bengal Steel 29/6.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ordinary 112/12 Tata Hydro 172 Andhra 1562/8 Tata Power 1635.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 88 Phoenix 1177/8 India Manufacturing 3700 Kooria 290 Dawn 1602/8 David 147/8 New City 230 Minerva 206/4 Bradbury 630 Bharucha (Defd.) 8 Bharat 52 Mysore 300 Madhavji 17 Model 196/4 Laxmi 1600 Vishnu 615 Western 3600 Standard 562/8 Sholapur 6120 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 3600 Tata X. D. 80/4 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 80 New Union 17/4 Madhusudan B 60 Shrinivas 350 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 375 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 70.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 161/4 (New) 106 14 Surat 243/12 New Pref 140 Karachi 132/8 Broach 12/1 Almer 13/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 202/8 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 121 Imperial 2245 P. P. 555 Central X. R. 98/8 Coupon 22 India 226 Union 10/12 Baroda 169 Habib 160 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 80 Jaipur 60 Hindustan Com. 47/8 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ordy.) 53 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 5500 Empire 865 New India 82 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 16 Indian Mercantile 57/8 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 22 Industrial Prudential 40 Neptune 13/6 New Great 27 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS.

G. P. 110 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 119 Pachora 101

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 585 Steamer 500 Burma New 167/8 Burma Petrol 4/3/6 Mackenzie 185 Port Canning 75/8 Kemp 475 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Investment Trust 102 Wicco X. R. 271/4 Dharamsey Chemical 36 Mukund Iron 11/4 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 310 Supreme India 180 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 37 India Cement 35 Walchand Nagar Industries 310 United Motor 85 A. C. C. New 54/8 Bombay Safe Deposit 825.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 209/6 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1635 Tata Power 1415 Hydro 136/4 Bombay Steamer 315 Nagpur 685 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 302/12 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 123/2 Bradbury 550 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref) 123 Amalgamated 156 4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 116/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 18 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/10/6 B. I. C 10 6 Burma Corporation 4/12 New Victoria 5/12 New Victoria Preference 7/12 Raja 31 Phalton 110 Gold Mohur 370 New Kaiser-i-Hind 400 Sajjan 290 Osmanshahi 280 Ajamshahi 250 Air Services 15 Air India 180 Birla Motor 8.3 Marshal 7.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 10

No business was done in the Bullion market to-day. Ready Silver was nominally quoted at Rs. 169/8 and Ready Gold at Rs. 111/14.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 10

The announcement regarding removal of all restrictions on export of cotton until the end of August was known in the local market in the evening September was quoted at Rs. 442/8. The market opened to-day at Rs. 442/8 and declined at Rs. 441 under some realising but again improved at Rs. 442/8 on renewed buying

Later on there was scattered selling and July was quoted at Rs. 432/4 while September business was done at Rs. 441/8.

Later on there was active buying and July advanced at Rs. 436/8 and September at Rs. 447. At this level there was some realising and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. July	435 4 0
I. C. C. Sept.	445 10 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 9.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Sept.	436-3/4	435-3/4	435-3/4
Karachi 4F			
July	46/1/6	45/14 9	45 15/9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1364 cent points below New York September at Exchange rate 331

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, June 10

With reports of further export sales the local produce market opened very steady but later declined on professional selling on the belief that such sales will soon complete the granted quota.

Castorseed September opened at Rs. 142 and after improving at Rs. 142/10 declined at Rs. 139/12 on general selling. Goa and Naviakhi deliveries were quoted at Rs. 28/12 while Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs. 27/8. Castorseed Oil first pressing Rs. 22/8 and Commercial Quality Rs. 18/8. Linseed July August after advancing at Rs. 27/12. declined at Rs. 27/9. September delivery was quoted at Rs. 27/12 and Linseed Oil at Rs. 18/8. Groundnuts were steady with Khandesh quality at Rs. 31/8. Coromandal at Rs. 30/8 and Bold at Rs. 30/4. Groundnut Oil Ready Bombay Mills Rs. 18/12, June Rs. 18/2 and July delivery Rs. 18/7.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 10.

Tata Ordinary 396/8; Tata Deferred 2040; Indian Iron 36/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/6; Bombay Dyeing 1075; Central India 308/12; Gokak 320; Kohinoor 641/14; Simplex 349; Swadeshi 630; Tata Power 1635; Associated Cement 175/8; Belapur 270; Bombay Burma (Old) 487/8; Scindia 32/4; Central Bank 98/12; New India 81/14; Tata 2nd Pref. 165.

Tenders For Treasury Bill

Tenders for Rs. Four Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 10th June 1947. Total amount offered was Rs. 6,79,25,000—(Rupees six crores, seventy-nine lakhs, twenty-five thousand only). Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-3 allot approximately 57 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 4,00,00,000—Rupees four crores only), the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-6-11 per cent per annum.

2. Tenders for Rs. Four Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 17th June 1947 upto 11 a.m. at Bombay and upto the close of business on Monday, the 16th June 1947 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 20th June 1947. Other conditions are as usual.

3. During the week ended the 6th June 1947. Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,43,25,000—(Rupees five crores, forty-three lakhs twenty-five thousand only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

MILLS.

BOMBAY, June 10.

Apollo 4/3 4/5 4/3
Bharat 52
B. Dyeing 1080 90 72/8 87/8 60 75
C. India 313 6 9
E. Textiles 680
Elphinstone (Ord.) 88
Finlay 309 8 13 8 11 10 15 13 15 8
Gokak 315 21 14 20
I. U. (Defd.) 3/1 3/3 3/0/6
I. U. (Ord.) 16/10 16/6 16/8 16.6 16/8
Indore 565 60 65 57/8 65 60
Khatau 300
Kohinoor 645 35 36 35 42
Meyer 230 32/8 26/4 27/8
Minerva 206/4
Model 196/4
New City 230
New Great 367 64 66 62 66 65
Podar 342/8 38/12 40
Simplex 349 50 44 45 42 49
Swadeshi 630 32 24 35 24 30
Swan 352 59 54
Tata Mills 81 80/4
Vishnu 612/8 15

BANKS.

Baroda 167 70 69-8 70 69
Central 99 98/8 99 98 98 8
Imperial (Old) 2240 52.8 45
Imperial (New) 552.8 55 53.12 55
Reserve 121
Union 10/12
U Commercial 78 82 79/8 81 80

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 161/4
B. Tram (Ord.) 112/12 12/8 13/8 12/12
B. Tram (Pref.) 50
Hydro 172
Hydro (Pref.) 136.4

INSURANCE.

B. I. General 22
New India 80.8 82
Oriental 5500
Scindia. Steam 32/8 33/2 32/6 32/10 32/6 32/7 32/4

STEEL.

B. Steel 29 29/12 29/6 29/8 29/6
I. Iron 36/4 36/6 36 36/4
Tata (Defd.) 2050 60 40 70 26 40
Tata (Ord.) 398 402 396 402 396 96/8 95/8 96/8
Tata (IInd Pref.) 163 64 63 65 64/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 585
A. C. C. (Old) 176 75 76/8 76 76/8 75/8
A. C. C. (New) 57 54 54/8
Belapur 272 74 69 74 69 70
B. B. (Old) 490 62/8 88/12 82/8 87/8
B. B. (New) 167/8 65/2 66/4 67/8
B. B. Petrol 4 4/4 4/2 4/3/6
Port Canning 75 75/8
P. Construction 202 200 4 1 2
Shivrajpur 37/8
Tata Chemical 14/4 13/12 14/4 14
Tata Oil 78 78/8 78 78/8
Wimco 270 77/8 71/4
Kohinoor Coupon 69 70
Central Bank Coupon 23 21 22
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 106/14
Bombay Uganda 79/8 80

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 10.

B C Rates I T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B C Rates I T D D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Months.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th 9th Months
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Months.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Months.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES.

B.C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Buying T. T Rs. 330.
Banks Buying D. D N. Y. Rs 329.
Montreal Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 3550
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 3650
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fl 79.
Java Banks Selling T T D D nil.
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157
Burma Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 100 1/2
New York/London Cross Rate dol 4.02 11/16 to 4.02 13/16.
London Discts 3 mos 17/32%
London Discts 6 mos 9/16-5/8%
Reserve Bank Rate 3% Bank of England Rate 2%.
Money:—Call 1/4 p.c. 3 Months 1/2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1-1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May 1947 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	74,900
Steel Ingots	71,400
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale .. 9.800	
Finished 43.100	
Total 52.900	

ACTIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Futures 7 To 39 Points Higher

NEW YORK, June 9, (U.P.A.): Moderately active trading and irregular prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. The strength in July was the sole feature. The persistent rise of the old crop month was causing considerable surprise in view of heavier offering by leading spot interests. The latter today liquidated an estimated amount of 15,000 bales outright and sold an extra 10,000 bales against October purchases at a difference of 503 points. The rise in July was furthered by the fact that professional operators were constantly feeling for the top being squeezed on recurring advances. Until the covering movement in July before the first notice day is crested, other market factors are being relegated into the background with the crop news, textile market developments and action of other markets completely overshadowed as influences. Open contracts in July at the start of trading today totalled 537,000 bales. Technicians estimate that the position would be down to around 500,000 bales as a result of today's operations.

Today's session opened one to four higher. July edged up steadily to attain a new high since mid-October of 35.058 just before the close. Finally, prices were seven to 39 higher. Some selling followed the news that the Indian Government has decided to rescind all export controls on raw cotton until next August 31st and the favourable tenor of the week-end crop news. Clinton Revere, a cotton trade dean and partner in the brokerage firm of Laird Bissell and Meeds is of the opinion that the "world supply for the coming season offers little prospect for a decline in importance. Outside growths are likely to prove disappointing because some larger producing countries feel the necessity for devoting their efforts to increase food production. Among these are India and Russia while the prospect for certain other areas, including Argentina is disappointing. Just how much importance should be attached to the invasion of Egypt by boll weevil remains to be seen. Our own crop prospects are still in the lap of Gods".

LOWER PRICES

The Commodity Research Bureau, an economic and statistical information service, commenting on the trend said that "while much depends on autumn crop developments—which are unpredictable we believe the indicated reduced rate of consumption and prospect of an easing in the spot situation with the advent of the new season together with the downturns in the industrial activity and commodity price level, point to lower prices for the long pull even if the 1947 crop proves comparatively small".

Meanwhile trade sources say that the plan developed by the unofficial Senate Cotton Committee for the shipment of about 1,000,000 bales of American cotton to Germany and Japan next year has been referred to the White House and is being reviewed by the Presidential Associate John R. Steelman.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 9.

July	35.52+25
October	30.69+39
October Highest	30.70+40
October Lowest	30.28—02
December	29 57+20
January	29.11+20
March	28.98+15
May	28.46+07
Middling Spot	37.74+27

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York. June 9

July	35.38+24
October	30.68+41
December	29.58+23
March	29.00+18
May	28.50+25
Middling Spot	36.85+25

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 9

July	2.21 to 2.21-1/4
September	2.19 to 2.19-1/4
December	2.17
May	2.14 to 2.14-5/8

LONDON BULLION

London, June 9.

Silver Spot	43 d
Silver Forward	43 d
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 9

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	94-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	112-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 pc	120-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	12-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London) Reg.)	114-//2
National Bank of India	35

LONDON WHEAT

London, June 9.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 June/July quoted

LONDON PEPPER MARKET EASIER

LONDON, June 9 (UPA). Prices were a little easier during today's session of the London pepper market. White pepper was quoted at 2/2-1/2 and black at 1/6-1/2 per pound.

Breach Of Iron And Steel Control Order

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Vrijlal Odhavji and Vadilal Prahanlal were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday on a charge of contravening the Iron and Steel Control Order.

It is alleged that the accused aided and abetted each other in selling 33 cwts. of galvanised sheeting without a permit and at a rate above the control rates.

They were ordered to be released on bail by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court today.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, June 9 (UPA). Prices of seeds remained unchanged on the New York seeds market today. However, black pepper futures maintained an overtone of steadiness despite the irregular price change as spot market sellers continued to put up a reserved attitude. Spot Lampong and Malabar black were held at 31 nominal while White Muntock was quoted at 44 cents per pound. With domestic black pepper prices still about three cents under the replacement basis and in view of the uncertain future supplies from primary centers, a number of sellers were reported to be withdrawn.

The recent lull in demand, however, is reflected in the rise in the domestic stocks during May. The New York Produce Exchange reported that black stocks in licensed warehouses as of May 31st totalled about 12.987 sacks against 9.902 bags in the previous month. Receipts during May totalled 3.435 bags while withdrawals were held to only 350 bags.

While stocks have climbed sharply since reaching the record low of 395 bags last January 31st, the supply is still considerably below the record stock of 673.527 bags recorded on April 30th, 1939.

Closing prices, which were 200 lower to 200 higher, included: July 30 to 31 cents. September 28 bid; October, December, January 26 bid: March 25 nom: May 25.50 asked.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS.

WASHINGTON, June 9. (U. P. A.): Delegates from 19 countries, representing all areas in the world, today opened the sixth meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

The agenda called for consideration of sub-committee reports on finances and information and reports on the present world cotton situation.

The group is also scheduled to consider its relationship to the United Nations and to elect an Executive Committee of members and officers for the 1947-48 period as well as to decide the time and place of the next conference.

U. S. MAY GRANT LOAN TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, June 9. (U. P. A.): Mr. William M. Martin Jr., President of the Export and Import Bank, told Congress in April that his organisation had a "moral obligation", it was officially disclosed today. Mr. Martin is reported to have asked Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall to reserve 500,000,000 dollars for a possible loan to China until June 30, 1947, but it was added that he believed that such a loan should more properly be made by the new International Bank.

Mr. Martin's statements were made in a testimony before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee released today.

CHICAGO WHEAT LOWER

CHICAGO, June 9 (UPA.) Lower prices featured today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange. Prices assumed a downward tendency after a steady opening following increased liquidation plus more favourable weather news as well as heavier receipts as harvest operations are expanding. Trade reports said that the Government had reduced the buying price by five cents per bushel in Kansas City.

LONDON SILVER A SHADE MORE ACTIVE

LONDON, June 9 (UPA). Trading was a little more active on the London Silver Market today, but prices remained unchanged at 43 pence per ounce both for ready and two months forward.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, June 9 (UPA). The price of silver remained unchanged during today's session of the New York market. The rate quoted was 70-3/4 cents per ounce.

The volume of business transacted was estimated at about 200,000 ounces all of which was for domestic use.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 9

American Telephone and Telegraph	163
American Holding Co	27-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33
Chase National Bank	34-1/4
Sinclair Oil	14-1/2
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	43
General Electric Co.	34
General Motors	55-1/2
Ingersol Rand	107
International Nickel	30-1/8
National City Bank of New York	38-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/4
Texas Corporation	60-7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	100-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	40
U S. Steel Corporation Common	64-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19-7/8

No Chance Of Free Market In Gold Being Permitted

London And Washington Authorities Discountenance Any Change

LONDON, June 9 (Reuter): Although such suggestions are not new, considerable interest was shown in London to-day, in the prominence given by the London 'Times' to the case for a free market in gold. Best available opinions, however, were that there is no chance of it occurring.

An authoritative view was that however reasonable the case may be in theory, there is not the slightest chance of a free market in gold being permitted and there is no more chance than there was previously of the official gold price being changed.

Authorities in both London and Washington discountenance any change in either the United States price of gold or sterling dollar exchange rate and therefore in the London price of gold. Their view that any unnecessary tampering with major exchange rates might be socially as well as economically disruptive has been fortified by developments in Canada and Sweden since the currency changes there last summer.

It is widely felt also that a free market on gold would be disastrous for South Africa. For gold to become a commodity with fluctuations like those of silver is the last thing South Africa wants. Her future depends on continued acceptability of gold as official monetary metal. Excepting a minor special arrangement with India, South Africa has consistently refused to have anything to do with eastern free gold markets even when she could ostensibly have got much higher price there and in this official London thinks South Africa has unquestionably been wise.

It is regarded as conceivable that some day in slump the United States might raise its official price of gold (cutting its currency in preference to cutting prices to the extent that caused unemployment) and this may be one reason though not the main reason, why Britain is believed to have accumulated large reserve in gold rather than dollars. But even this change of which there is no concrete prospect would not mean free market.

Some London bullion brokers have long felt that the official price of gold must eventually be raised since the price of international commodities has outstriped it. Others argue that in the era of managed currencies there need be no mathematical relationship between the two. The talk among bullion brokers to-day after their regular meeting for silver fixing turned on the Derby not the price of gold.

If as is believed, the volume of international trade at the present prices outstrips prospective supply of gold and dollars it could be adjusted by deflation of commodity prices rather than by raising gold prices. This seems much likelier and may already have started. To stimulate the gold output deflation of commodity prices and therefore of gold mining can be as effective as raising the selling price of gold.

Exaggerated ideas of price that gold would command in the free market were deprecated. In Mexico and New York, the premium is now only about ten per cent over the official price even though the bulk of supply is taken by the Government.

Eastern premiums of 100 per cent or more are in vacuums of supply India, notably now bans bullion import. If any appreciable fraction of South African output or United States official stock were offered to the east, these premiums would topple.

The question was also raised how a free market could pay for gold. Sellers would presumably want dollars which are already scarce. Sale of current gold output other than to the United States would mean fewer dollars in the world wherewith to buy gold or anything else and simultaneously for more gold on offer in world market.

At present private gold dealing in the United States is illegal. If this continued and if free market outside the United States outbid the United States price world would be earning no dollars from United States against gold and the present unbalance of world trading with United States, which is already widely described as a grave crisis, would be aggravated.

If the United States law were repealed and if the United States treasury allowed private Americans to outbid it for gold, the world's gold output might theoretically earn more dollars than now from the United States. Even then it would remain to be seen how much of world output Americans were prepared to buy at more than 35 dollars an ounce. Attempts at blackmarketing gold in the United States have been conspicuously small. The boom in platinum, the nearest comparable metal as commodity, was run by the continent not the United States and it broke badly. Moreover, since the United States treasury does not allow its own gold producers to sell at higher than its official price, it would scarcely do more for South African and other foreign prod.

FREE EXPORT OF COTTON

Restrictions Lifted Till August 31

NEW DELHI, June 9 (API): The Government of India has decided, as a temporary measure, to allow the free export of cotton says a press note. This is in view of the commodity's easier supply position in the country. All the existing restrictions on the export of cotton are thus lifted with immediate effect and until August 31, 1947 and any one may export any variety of cotton to any destination, whether or not he is in possession of an export licence.

Intending exporters should present the necessary shipping bills to the Export Trade Controllers at the ports concerned, along with an additional copy for office use. The Bills will be duly endorsed for export by the export trade controllers.

Exporters are warned that as this concession is available only till August 31, they should present shipping bills only when freight has been secured. Particulars of varieties and staples of cotton proposed to be exported should be specified in the shipping bills.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD

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11.15 Dep.	GWALIOR	Dep. 08.30
12.30 Arr.	DELHI	Dep. 06.45

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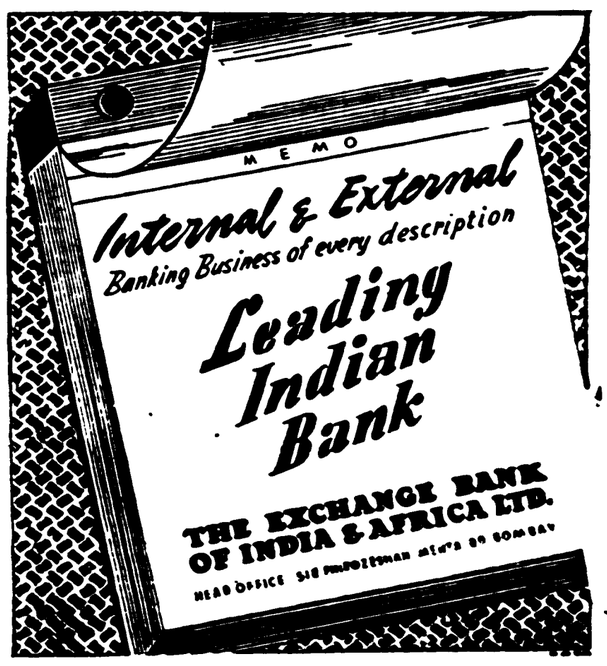
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HEAD OFFICE 348 PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY

MUTT AND JEFF—This Looks Like A Kind Of Dopey To Me — By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S THE MATTER, MUTT?
I DUNNO! I GOT UP AND I CAN'T WALK! MY LEGS HURT!
DO YOU GET SHARP SHOOTING PAINS UP THE BACK OF YOUR LEGS TO YOUR HIPS?
YEH!
-AND WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN IT KINKS YOU IN THE BACK AND STICKS LIKE A KNIFE!
YEH!
HERE, TAKE ONE OF THESE PILLS! YOU'LL BE O.K. IN AN HOUR!
THEY'RE BIG PILLS! WILL THEY STOP THE PAIN?
SURE!
GULP
MY HORSE HAD A LAME LEG ONCE AND A HORSE DOCTOR GAVE ME THEM PILLS AND—
?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted A Lady Graduate or Undergraduate to marry a Graduate well settled in life. Write Box No. 6145 "Bombay Chronicle".

A permanently well-settled handsome Madrasi Brahmin Graduate Youth of twenty-five invites correspondence from parents of beautiful cultured girls—view matrimonial. Apply with Photo to Box No. 6134, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Science Graduate Teacher to teach Science in Matric and Pre-Matric Classes. Apply Principal, Premier High School, Ranade Road Extension, Dadar, (B. B.) (6156)

Wanted a qualified Hindu Nurse as Companion for invalid aged Hindu lady and gentleman on day duty from first July. Salary Rs. 300. Apply Box No. 6157, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately an experienced Accountant Cashier in Fort. Salary Rs. 200 or more according to qualifications and experience; prospects and provident fund for honest hardworking man. Raw hands need not apply. Apply Box 6170, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately fast and accurate Typist, Typist Clerk and Licensed Electrical Wiremen. Apply personally Commercial Broadcasts, Ltd., Manekji Wadia Building, 123, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. (6168)

Wanted immediately Stenographer, having experienced in Solicitors line preferred. Apply Hasan Bajxi & Co., Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. 6161

Wanted experienced Offset Machinemen. Apply in person with certificates, etc., to The Works Manager, National Information & Publications Ltd., 'National House', Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1. (3951)

Wanted Graduate or Undergraduate Teachers of either sex, able to handle English, Sanskrit, French, Gujarati and History. Geography, also Drill and Drawing Teachers. Trained or qualified preferred. Apply personally or write to Principal, Matunga Premier School, Matunga, G.I.P. (6151)

Wanted Graduates, Undergraduates and Matrics, strong in English, Sanskrit and Persian. Pay according to qualifications with D.A. and P.F. Apply soon, stating terms, to the President, L.C. Sheth High School, Hansot, (Dist. Broach). (3917)

Wanted A Shorthand Typist having good knowledge of English Correspondence must have studied upto Matric. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6131, "Bombay Chronicle."

Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur, Wanted: (1) experienced M.A.'s or trained graduates to teach English, History, Geography, Science, Hindi and Urdu to High School Classes. Grade: 100-10-200 plus D.A. (2) Also specially qualified teachers for Junior classes. Pay up to Rs. 100 plus D.A. (3) Provident Fund on confirmation. (4) Apply on Prescribed form before June 1, 1947. Headmaster. 6101

Wanted—Young Doctors M.B.B.S. as Medical Officers in Bombay and suburbs upto Kalyan and Virar to examine insurance business for Old Life Insurance Company. Good Business assured. Apply Box No. 6146, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Science and History Graduates, trained preferred. D. A. interim relief P.F. Apply Principal, Cutchi Visha Oswal High School, Lalwadi Jain Temple, Government Gate Road, Lal Baug, Bombay. 6153

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for New Session commenced 9th June for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Bank Officers (C.A.I.I.B.) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.) Accountants (R.A., A.A.I.A.) and General Commerce (L.C.C., D.Com.-I.M.C) etc. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (6154)

Students' Home: Hostel for College Students; expert guidance; monthly charges Rupees 60-70; coaching arranged; details, against six annas stamps, from Students' Home, Santacruz. (6167)

Hurry up! Failed Matriculates, if strong in English, may appear at Cambridge School Certificate Examination (December) or London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. Many optional subjects. Oral/postal training, evening classes. Apply immediately for Prospectus stating course required; Bombay Tutorial College, opposite Jermahal, Dhobitalao. 6073

NURSES

Qualified Nurses available day and night. Hindu Nursing Assn. Tel. No. 34074. (6112)

BOARDING & LODGING

Lodging Rs. 35/- per seat. Bus Rly. near. Apply Box No. 6109, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Travancore Hills. best Tea dust available for sale. Price Re 1 As. 15 per lb. Apply with 25 p.c. advance to The Manager, Nilgiri Tea Coy., 170 Dindigul Road, Madura S. India. 6139

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST
POST OF ASSISTANT LOCO FOREMAN

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant Loco Foreman on the Bombay Port Trust Railway. Candidates should preferably be between the ages of 30 and 40 years. They should be in possession of adequate general and technical education and must have served full time apprenticeship in a recognised Railway Workshops for a period of not less than 5 years. Thereafter they must have had 5 years practical experience in a responsible position in any Railway Workshops or Loco Running Sheds and must possess up-to-date knowledge in the erection, running repairs and maintenance of all types of Loco Engines and Boilers.

Experience in carrying out independently heavy repairs to Loco Boilers, knowledge of office routine, control of labour, shall be regarded as an additional qualification.

The pay of the Post is Rs. 250-10-300 plus free quarters with 17½% War Allowance subject to revision in the light of Central Government's decision on the Pay Commission's Report. The post is full time and permanent. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months subject to his passing the Physical Fitness Examination by the Bombay Port Trust Chief Medical Officer whereafter he will be confirmed if found suitable. On confirmation he will be subject in all respects to the Trustees' service rules including Provident Fund. Leave etc.

Applications which must be in the candidate's own handwriting stating age, nationality, previous experience, academic and technical qualifications, present appointment etc. accompanied by references and copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned should be forwarded to the undersigned in sealed cover marked "Application for the post of Assistant Loco Foreman" so as to reach him not later than 24th June 1947.

Any attempt to bring personal influence to bear upon members of the Board of Trustees or any of their officers will disqualify the candidate.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(3883)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

Special items costing over Rs. 5,000 Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta on 30th June, 1947 at 12 O'Clock noon.

Tender No. SP/P/Eb2/XZ-6 for the supply of 107 Nos. Box Tool Emergency to Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Lillooah's Drawing No. XZ-6.

Tender forms and drawings can be obtained from the under-noted officials on payment of the following charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

(a) Tender form at Rs. 2/- per copy from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta.
(b) Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Lillooah's Drawing Nos. XZ-6, 21, 27, 29, 30 31, 32, 35 41, 60, 38, 38/A. 38/B, 44, 64, 70, 71, 83 & XG-12 at annas -/8/- per copy from the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lillooah.

Firm outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of the tender form to the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta and that of the drawing to Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lillooah direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
3942

BOOKS & MAGAZINES.

South Indian Directory 1947|48. Comprising matters relating to Trade, Commerce, industry, Public Institutions and a section dealing with who's who in South India. A good advertising medium. For particulars please write to Box No. 6155, "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents and Organisers to sell the remaining shares of The Real Estate and Commercial Corporation Ltd., a progressive concern, on suitable terms and good prospect. Write for particulars to the Head Office, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta. 3636

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For immediate sale at attractive prices: Completely equipped Ford Chevrolet Mobile Workshops Chevrolet, Dodge 3 ton Lorries; almost new Austin 5 ton lorries: Ford breakdown lorries All in excellent running order, at Byculla Club, opposite. Bombay Central Station. 6133

INVESTMENTS

Opportunity to Investors—We deal in all kinds of Stocks and Shares. For particulars read our "Monthly Share Market Report." Specimen copy free on request. Please write to M|S Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (710)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts under the Mechanical and Electrical Division, Government of Bengal:—(1) One post of Executive Engineer, (2) Two posts of Assistant Engineer. The post of Executive Engineer is reserved for a Muslim. One of the posts of Assistant Engineer is reserved for a Muslim and the other for a non-Muslim. If suitable qualified candidates belonging to the communities for which the posts are reserved are not available, they will be filled by candidates of other communities. Pay for Executive Engineer Rs. 500-1000. A higher initial pay upto Rs. 800 per month may be granted to a candidate possessing sufficient experience. Pay for Assistant Engineers. Rs. 150-650. A higher initial pay upto Rs. 500 per month each may be granted if the candidates possess sufficient experience Appointments in any of the above posts will be made on a contract basis for 3 years. Qualifications: (1) Executive Engineer—A candidate must hold a degree in Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineering of a recognised University or Institution. He must have experience of running a workshop independently for at least 5 years and of modern earth cutting machinery. Age must not be more than 45 years on 1st July 1947. (2) Asstt. Engineers A candidate must possess a degree in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University or Institution and have experience for at least 3 years in a mechanical and/or Electrical Workshop of repute. He must have experience in electrical and mechanical appliances and modern earth cutting machinery. Full details and application form may oe obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 under the head "XXXVI-Misc." 2nd July, 1947. 3952

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from statutory Indians between the ages of 30 and 45 for the post of an "Architect" on the B.N. Railway tenable for three years.

It is a temporary, non-pensionable post in the superior cadre (Class I), terminable on one month's notice on either side.

Pay upto Rs. 1,000/- (fixed consolidated total) depending upon qulifications and experience.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:—
(i) General education up to Intermediate standard and Engineering knowledge up to design of simple structural members and foundations.
(ii) Must be an A.I.I.A. (Associate of Indian Institute of Architects) with at least 5 years experience in a responsible post of carrying out important building designs either independently or with a recognised firm of Chartered Architects.

An A.R.I.B.A. will be preferred to an A.I.I.A.

Chartered Architects from U.S.A. or Chartered Civil Engineers having considerable knowledge and experience of designing modern Architectural buildings will be accepted as being equivalent to an A.I.I.A.

Women are not eligible for the post, and these conditions will not be relaxed even in the case of Government servants.

DUTIES:—
Making out miscellaneous detailed Architectural designs suitable to Indian conditions and layout of structures on the B.N. Railway.

Application in the candidate's own handwriting accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5/- and copies of certificates in support of the qualifications indicated in the application and also copies of certificates of good character from the Head of the Institution in which the candidate last studied or from the last employer and attested by the District Magistrate or any other Gazetted Officer of the candidate's district should reach the General Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, not later than the 7th July 1947.

GENERAL MANAGER.
3905

NOTICE OF AUCTION

UNDER instructions from the DIRECTOR, HIRINGS AND DISPOSALS SERVICE, Messrs. ISMAIL SAIT AND BROS., Government Auctioneers, Secunderabad will sell by Public Auction on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th June, 1947 all the Government of India assets created at the KAMAREDDY DIV CAMP, comprising pucca and semi-pucca buildings, thatched huts, building materials valuable machinery, etc.

The camp is situated 50-60 miles of Secundarabad on the main Nizamabad road and adjoining the N. S. Railway.

Full particulars and catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers, at Oxford Street, Secunderabad or from the D.A.D., L.H. & D. Service. H.Q. Secunderabad Sub-Area.

M. ISMAIL SAIT & BROS.,
110, Oxford Street, Secunderabad-Dn.
3940

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
Special Item Costing Over Rs. 10,000 - Class I
CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway 105, Clive Street, Calcutta on the 31st July 1947, at 12 O'Clock noon.

Tender No. SP F Genl 8 for supply of 4100 Nos. Draw Bar Class IV Steel of sizes to Drawing Nos. DG-224, 225, 226 and Sketch No. LLH PE-162.

Tender form and Drawings can be obtained from the undernoted officials on payment of the following charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(a) Tender form at Rs. 5 - per copy from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta.
(b) Drawing Nos. DC-224, 225, 226 and Sketch No. LLH PE-162 from the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lillooah at -|8|- per copy.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of the tender form to the Controller of Stores and that of the drawings to Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Lillooah, direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tender delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(3941)

AIR-INDIA LIMITED
CHANGE IN THE ADDRESS OF THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF AIR-INDIA LIMITED will be shifted on and from MONDAY, the 16th June, 1947, from Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE BUILDING, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

AIR-INDIA LIMITED,
TATA SONS LTD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
By their Constituted Attorney,
N. J. PAVRI.
(3947)

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchases of Waste (Hard) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. 4 Mill and will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 16th June, 1947 in their Registered Office. Tenders copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 3948

NOTIFICATION
POLSON LTD. HAS NOT CHANGED HANDS

In response to enquiries from several sources it is hereby notified that the Coffee and Butter business of Polson Ltd., has not (repeat NOT) changed hands and that the management of the Company and its Polson Model Dairy at Anand continues as before. The Company's valued customers are assured of the usual courteous and prompt attention.

POLSON LIMITED.
Bombay, 1-6-1947. 3885

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 8500 feet of 2½ inch internal diameter rubber-lined canvas fire hose in 100 feet lengths, without couplings.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1947, not later than 1 PM. (B.T.). All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Fire Hose."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,750/- (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities which will be forefeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contract, specification etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 2/- per set by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
N. COOMBS,
Chief Officer.
Bombay Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Headquarters,
Byculla,
Bombay, 11th June, 1947.
3944

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned on the 16th June 1947 from the approved C. P. W. D. sanitary contractors for the work "New water supply scheme for Tata's area and the new apron at Santa Cruz Aerodrome" estimated cost Rs 49,600/-.

Tender forms will be sold at Rs. 5/4/- which about is unrefundable. Conditions of rate etc. can be obtained from this office.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
3906

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir KASTURCHAND LIMITED have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance possession, mortgage lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground forming part of Final Plot No. 31 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 of Santa Cruz, situate at Poddar Street and Besant Street, together with the two Bungalows, messuages, tenements and out-houses, and well etc., erected thereon and lying in the village of Danda now known as Santa Cruz in Taluka South Salsette in the District Bombay Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Registration District of Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 1369 1 4 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less (being part or moiety of the lands and grounds comprised in the first and second Schedules to the Deed of Conveyance) bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1928 and made between Manji Virji of the one part and Lalji Nathoo of the other part and registered at Bombay Sub-Registry on the 23rd day of August, 1928 under No. 4459 of Book No 1 and which said premises are particularly delineated on the plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance bearing date the 2nd day of August 1928 and thereon bounded by a red boundary line and marked B and the particulars of Entry Numbers, Survey Numbers, Pot Numbers Square Yards and assessments are as under:—

(A) Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Sq. Yds. | Assessment Rs.
Out of 780 | 48 | 4 | 910 |
out of | 48 | 3 | 393 |
" | 2 | 103 | 2-10-2 |
out of | 47 | 7 | 584 |
out of | 6 | 167 |
" | 8 | 395 2/3 |
" | 9 | 114 | 2- 4-6 |
2666 2/3 | 4-14-8

(B) Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Area
780 | 47 out of | 7 | 284
" | " | 6 | 662
" | " | 8 | 88 1/3
" | " | 9 | 4
" | " | 13 | 226
" | " | 14 | 17
" | " | 5 | 52
1333 1/3

and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by 24 feet roads of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. 1 on or towards the North by the land belonging to Shamji Devji and on or towards the South by the property of Narmadabai widow of Manji Virji now agreed to be sold to the Purchasers and which said piece of land together with the buildings, two bungalows, messauges, tenements and houses, etc. erected thereon are now in the possession of the Vendor and its tenants and are assessed by the Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality, under House No. 8 Poddar Street and House No 8 Besant Street respectively.

Dated this 9th day of June 1947
THAKORDAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3949

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RABABOO MAHOMEDALI SALEBHOY MOTIWALA, of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property of any sort are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Government Ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town fronting on the East-side at Baba Dhubu Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2633, New No. 9644 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69, Old Survey No. 1444 and New Survey No. 4599 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3605 of Bhuleshwar Division under Municipal C Ward Nos. 6862 and Street No. 65-67, New Street Nos. 159-161, containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards be the same a little more or less.

Bombay dated this 9th day of June, 1947.
AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3955

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB, POONA.

EVERY permanent member is requested to let me know his permanent address without delay. This is require for record purpose.

SECRETARY & TREASURER.
Royal Connaught Boat Club.
5 Mulla Road, Poona 3.
3954

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

that Sir KASTURCHAND LIMITED, a private limited Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having their registered Office at Kodak House Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

SHIRAJ ALI HAKIM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Famous Cine Laboratory, Tardeo without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendant.

GEORGE VI, etc.,

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for Rs. 10 429-2-0, being the balance due and payable by you in respect of the loan of Rs 1 20 000/- advanced to you by the Plaintiffs recorded in writing, dated the 23rd day of February 1945 together with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per annum from 1st February 1947 till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at four per cent per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the service hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for possession and or as the case may be for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 10 429-2-0 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 250/- for costs, together with such interest, if any as the Court may order.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the Plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 3rd day of March, 1947.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Dated the 3rd day of March 1947.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3946

I.M.M.T.S. 'DUFFERIN'
TENDERS FOR LAUNDRY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the washing and dyeing of Ship's linen and Cadets' clothing for the period 1st July to 30th June, 1948.

The details of contract and approximate annual requirements are given in the Tender Forms, applications for which should reach the undersigned not later than noon 23rd June, accompanied by Re. 1 in cash or Money Order being the cost for each form.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT,
I.M.M.T.S. 'Dufferin',
Bombay 10.
3943

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF "SUVARNA" MOTOR LAUNCH, MOTOR BOAT, WELL-EQUIPMENT, MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC.

By order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, M|s GANDHI & CO., will offer for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at R.I.N. Armament Depot, behind Town Hall, Bombay:—

Well-equipment, belts, waist, carrier, cartridge, water bottles, rifles, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.) at H. M. L. Dockyard.

Suvarna Motor Launch, Motor boat, wooden dug boat.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit, balance in 7 days, delivery in 21 days, otherwise money and goods will be forfeited.

GANDHI & CO.

Ready Stock Available At Karachi

American yellow Hexagonal Tipped Pencils, Czechoslovakian Pencils "Dessin" and "School type" Brands of L. and C. Hardtmuth, American Plastic Penholders (dip-in-pens) that write 200 words in one dip. Apply sharp for details and prices to Overseas Trade Corporation. Sialkot City.

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76% of all adults - have bad breath!

Scientific tests prove beyond doubt that, in 7 cases out of 10 COLGATE TOOTH POWDER quickly stops oral bad breath!

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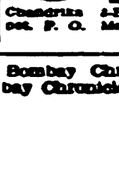

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Answers his readers' monetary details Rs. 5, 3 questions Rs. 1 (Horoscope or writing items required) Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASA ACHARLAR Chandrika A-8 Bidadi Road, Teynampet, P. O. Madras.

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